Variety Store.

P. PEUGEO[T]

MANUFACTURER OF

Willow Cabs, Children's Gigs, And Carri[ages]

TO BE HAD ONLY AT

Peugeot's Great Variety [Store]

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Also, on hand a large assortment of MARBLES, BALLS, TOPS, &[c.]

Bags and Sacks.

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Of every description,

Printed with New and Appropriate [Designs]

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22 Market Street.

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EAGLE WOR[KS]

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DO YOU WANT

STEAM ENGINES OR BOI[LERS]

PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORAT[ORS], PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS.

—FOR—

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SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc.

Saw Mills, Flouring M[ills]

And Machinery of all description.

SEND FOR CIRCULA[RS]

P. W. GATES, Presid[ent]

CHICAGO.

N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND [OIL] WORKS,

Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West

LEAD PIPE, BULL[ETS]

Bar and Sheet Lead

LINSEED OI[L]

SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED [LEAD]

AND LITHARGE,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RA[MS]

Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a writ of execution issued from the [Circuit] Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] against John Lacey [illegible] ... ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a writ of execution, issued from the [Circuit] Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] against William O. [illegible] ... A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 19th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago ... [illegible] ... ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 12th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a writ of execution, issued from the [Court] of Chicago, in Cook County ... [illegible] ... A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 26th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a writ of execution, issued from the [Court] of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] against Joseph Schumacher ... ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 29th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit [Court] of Cook county, in favor of Thomas E. Hamilton [illegible] against Richard J. Hamilton, defendant ... A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 23d day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook county, in favor of William B. [illegible] against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company ... ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 17th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] two special writs of execution issued from the [Circuit] Court of Cook County ... ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 17th day of May, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] two certain writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago ... A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy. Dated the 21st day of April, 1862 ...

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virt[ue of] a special writ of execution, issued from the [Circuit] Court of Cook County ... A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County. By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy. Dated the 26th day of May, 1862.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

[UNION] PARTY MEETING.

OPPOSITION TO [THE] NEW CONSTITUTION.

[TH]E OLD, THE BEST.

[A meeting] of all the citizens of Chicago, [who are] opposed to the adoption of the New [Constitution], will, without distinction of [party], be held at

[B]ARNER'S HALL,

122 Randolph street, on

[Sat]urday Evening, June 7th.

[A full] attendance is requested.

[Among] the prominent speakers of the [evening, the] Hon. U. F. Linder, Judge W. [illegible], Sydney Smith, Esq., and Hon. [illegible] Hoyne, have been invited to speak, [and most] of them have accepted the invitation.

[The] Republicans, E. C. Larned, Esq., [illegible], Esq., J. D. Ward, Esq., and [others] equally well known, will also address [the meeting].

[The] Committee are instructed to urge [upon] the people of this city the importance [of joining] a movement for the defeat of the [Constitution], the adoption of which threatens [the] interest of every man in the State. [For this] purpose they know no better [means] than to call together the opponents [of the] new scheme, that they may take [counsel] together. Let the people rally!

PETER PAGE, DANIEL BRAINARD, LEWIS H. DAVIS, } Committee.

[Chica]go, June 5th, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

[Our] Cairo dispatches in another column [contain] this morning a very full and in[teresting] budget of Southern news, made [up of] extracts from late Memphis papers, [receiv]ed at Cairo yesterday afternoon. By [these it] appears that the Mississippi River [betwee]n Vicksburg and Fort Pillow is yet [to be] opened by hard fighting, and Mem[phis w]ill be ours with a tearful loss of life, [if the] Memphians have willed it, in a for[midable] series of resolutions. At all events [Memph]is and Vicksburg are still to fall [into o]ur hands, for we place no confidence [in the d]ispatch elsewhere given, from Gen. [Halle]ck's headquarters, detailing a rumor [from Gr]and Junction to the contrary ef[fect]. The flotilla above Fort Pillow give[s signs], if we may trust them, that Com. Davis is about ready to move.

GOV. STANLY'S MISSION.

[In] another column we publish an inter[esting] detailed sketch of the mode in which [Gov. Stan]ly commenced his Military Gov[ernorsh]ip in North Carolina. It shows [the spir]it of the man, and the prime pur[pose, su]ch as he have in this war, serving [the inter]ests of slavery. As a specimen of [the kind] of sympathy such efforts are sure [to elicit], take the following from the New-[York] correspondence of the New York [Times]. The letter writer, enumerating [the goo]d deeds of Stanly, mentions—

"Closing the schools for the negroes. [These s]chools were the cause of the most intense [distres]s to the large number of faithfully loyal [illegible]. Never before the arrival of that [illegible], dubbed with the title of 'Doc[tor]', was there such a thing heard of as a [darkey le]arning to read. The impudence of a [little] urchin running up to a white boy [saying] 'Aha, I am learning to read, too,' [was] heard constantly, was never thought [of by] one of our old citizens have been [illegible] as if it was not for the military [power] that taught them would have his neck [wrung]." Your correspondent has alluded to it [illegible] altogether too mildly. Well, all this [was brought] to a close on Wednesday by Governor [Stanly].

[And] there is a vast eagerness among the [pro-sla]very sympathizers with the rebel[lion to] put just such men into all the posts [of pow]er in the South, to the end of pro[tecting] slavery as its custodians. They are [recommended] for Louisiana and oth[er States, m]en of the bitterest pro-slavery [views], whose hearts have never been in [the w]ar, and whose residence North has [been for] purely selfish considerations, the[y would] they have not scrupled to deride [our fre]e institutions and belie northern [citizens]. Unionism at the South will be of [little] growth in the hands of these men [whose] first zeal is to save slavery.

[The] Cavalier is the title of a "campaign [paper"] published by the boys of the 9th Illi[nois C]avalry, Col. Brackett's, at Jacksonport, [Ark.], a copy of which is before us. The [paper] takes the field under the motto, "The [Union] it was and ever shall be," and though [it] meddles but little with politics, its [illegible], wherever it breaks out, is of the [right] sort. It is edited with more ability [than] any other Arkansas paper that we have [seen], as it is mainly a résumé of the [doings] of the gallant regiment under [whose] patronage it appears, it will be highly [interesting] to those who have friends in the [regiment] [in] that quarter.

[While] Mr. Cox of Ohio was blackguard[ing the] Administration and its government and people, in [the Hou]se of Representatives, and calling [them a] miserable set of worthless animals, [not to] be recognized by white men, the New [York pa]pers were printing the fact that the [rebel] Congress opened on the 21st of April, [with] the Pope, and the representatives [of Eng]land, France, and Spain being present. [The sa]me news tells us of an insurrection [quelled] by Gen. Salomon, but President [Davis] put down the rebellion in fewer days [than we] have used months for ours. Another [Stat]e having given signs of rebellion, Gen. [illegible] gave the people forty-eight hours to re[turn to] allegiance—just what Buchanan ought [to have] done here in December, 1860.

[In] Reading a dispatch over our shoulder, [illegible] the impatience of the Federal [troops ab]ove Fort Pillow, Philkins said the [flotilla] was only desired to go-ats. By ask[ing him] to repeat it over to us three times [we] caught his meaning, and gently re[buked him] for looking over our shoulder.

[A Rur]al Scrimmage on the Potomac.

[Corr]espondence of the N. Y. Times, 4th.]

[In a] previous letter your correspondent [noticed] a rumor that a collision had occur[red betw]een the citizens of Sharpsburg and [Shepherds]town villages, located respectively [on the] Maryland and Virginia sides of the [Potomac], and equal in juxtaposition, on the [river]. It now appears that on Tues[day last] a party from the latter town [came] over to Sharpsburg and stole one old [field-]piece—a relic of other days. Be[ing fou]nd to be still useful, as perhaps it was, [they im]mediately sent it forward to Jackson. [Yesterd]ay's party of our cavalry went over [to the] town and demanded its return u[nder pe]nalty of having their town burnt; but, [in spite] of its removal beyond their reach, the [threat] was not executed. Since that time, [illegible] the Shepardstown invaders [have been] captured and are now in the proper [custody].

Com. Foote's Condition.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer.]

[We] are sorry to learn that for three or four [days] past, Commodore Foote has been [more] unusually feeble—not being able to [illegible] in the least. His friends cannot help [feeling] anxiety for him, but are not particu[larly] alarmed at his condition—thinking that [quiet] and rest will yet recuperate the [wasted] energies. But it is vain to [hope] he will be able to assume com[mand of] his flotilla for at least a month, or [for a] longer period of time. His whole [system] seems to have been affected by the [wound in his] foot, and at times he suffers severe [paroxysms] of pain, rendering him excessively [feeble].

MATTERS AT PADUCAH, KY.

[Excitement] Among the Secessionists.

[PADUC]AH, June 5.—The Provost Marshal [arrested] last night Captain Davis, of the [illegible], the same man who led the ex[pedition] against Paducah, when [illegible]. There is much excitement [here] among the secessionists. [illegible], a butternut bushwacker, has [illegible] near the State line. He had [illegible] at night with a double barreled [gun] to shoot Federal cavalry. He [illegible] dealt with. I have the names [illegible] in the same business. An [illegible] to be made. An engine and cars [of the] Mobile and New Orleans Railroad were [illegible] Florence, Ala.

[Capture of] Another Prize.

[illegible], June 5.—The United States [gunboat] Cambria captured on the [illegible] the schooner Lucy C. Holmes, [illegible] loaded with cotton.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862. NUMBER 282.

GLIMPSES OF A MILITARY GOVERNOR.

HOW HE BEGINS HIS PRO-SLAVERY RULE.

Old Fashioned Union Saving Restored.

Beauties of Gov. Stanly's Operations.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Times.]

NEWBERN, N.C., Saturday, May 31, 1862.

The experiment of placating the Old North State has commenced, under the rule of the new governor. The first acts in the drama have the virtue of being intelligible, and pleasing at least to one class of people. As usual, in all attempts to soothe Southern wrath, the negro is thrown in as the offering.

CLOSING THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

The schools established by Mr. Colyer for the instruction of the colored people were suddenly closed on Wednesday evening. It was the first administrative act of the new Governor, since whose advent the military authority seems, to a great extent, suspended.

Hearing that this was to be done, I went early to the Methodist Church on Hancock street, where one of the colored schools is held. Very few had, as yet, arrived. Sitting at a side door I observed an old couple of at least sixty years of age, each of whom held a little primer, in hand, into which they were intently peering, and by the aid of the dim twilight were endeavoring to master their first lesson in letters. Approaching them, I asked, "How do you get along with your book?" "O, master, we is trying right hard, but git on slow." "Don't you know how to read?" I asked. "No, but we want's to, master, very much; we wants to learn more dan we does to eat a good dinner when we is hungry; we want to learn so da' we can read de word of God," said the man.

In a few minutes the pupils began to come in. They came—young, old and middle-aged, male and female—and quietly took seats, filling the body of the house, as well as the galleries, and numbering five or six hundred. In front of the altar were sixteen bright and wakeful little boys of from eight to twelve years, ranged on two benches, and confronting the lesson of the evening, which had been written upon a sheet in large letters, and hung over the pulpit:

"Love your enemies; bless them that curse you; do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you."—Matt. 5th ch."

When all had become seated, Mr. Colyer gave out the Sabbath school hymn:

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move,"

which was sung with earnest pathos by the whole congregation.

During the prayer, when incidental reference was made to the closing of the school, a sob was heard in all parts of the house. That single sentence dashed all hopes and sent a pang to every heart. The superintendent remarked that during the six weeks the schools had been opened, no disorder had occurred, and not the slightest complaint had been made by the authorities. The schools had been uniformly closed before the hour of guard-mounting, though by this course they had been obliged to assemble at an inconvenient hour, leaving their work at the fortifications and on the bridge frequently without their suppers, in order to be early at the school. They had made rapid progress, over 100, only a few days since, having been selected as teachers, who could read with facility, and the remainder were able, after a few minutes' instruction, to read the common lesson. He alluded to the fact that three or four hundred of them had been engaged upon one work—the fort—and that no disturbance had occurred, not a fight had taken place among them. Meantime they had lived in most inconvenient places, generally kitchens and outbuildings in the town, crowded together in unhealthy and irritating circumstances.

"These schools," said the speaker, "are now to be closed, not by the officers of the army, under whose sanction they have been commenced, but by the necessity laid upon me by Gov. Stanly, who has informed me that it is a criminal offense, under the laws of North Carolina, to teach the blacks to read, which laws he has come from Washington with instructions to enforce."

The teacher said he hoped that the schools would be closed only for a brief time, and exhorted them to submit patiently to the deprivation like good, law abiding people, such as they had always proved themselves to be. Those who followed the injunction before them, on the pulpit, and trusted in the Savior, who had given the command, would not only have the blessing restored to them, but must, ultimately, enjoy even greater blessings than this.

The old people dropped their heads upon their breasts and wept in silence; the young looked at each other with mute surprise and grief at this sudden termination of their bright hopes. It was a sad and impressive spectacle. Mr. Colyer himself could hardly conceal his emotion. A few moments of silence followed when, as if by one impulse, the whole audience rose and sang, with mournful cadence, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and then shook hands and parted.

The school at the Baptist Church, where the more advanced scholars were placed, was closed in a similar manner.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF THE CITIZENS.

Mr. Colyer continues the white school for children, as usual. This is right. It is better to educate a small part of the rising generation than to neglect the whole. The State raised, during the year 1860-61, for educational purposes, less than $100,000. The sum expended in powder during the same period is not stated. Generals Burnside and Reno visited the schools for the whites, and were received by over fifty children—some very pretty—with boquets of flowers. These were presented to the general, who expressed himself greatly pleased.

SENDING BACK THE SLAVES.

Yesterday the Governor was waited upon by large numbers of the residents, in and out of town, who congratulated him upon the auspicious beginning of his administration. Among others, several persons applied for the restoration of their fugitive property who have sought protection from the tyranny of the plantation within our lines. One Nicholas Bray, living a few miles from town on the Falmouth road, obtained an order to carry off two slave women. With his wife he proceeded to an old school building where one of them was lying sick abed, he dragged her forth and drove away with her to the plantation. Her sister, a bright mulatto young woman of unusual attractions, hearing of the proceedings, was made almost frantic, and sought asylum in the only place she knew—the headquarters of the poor. Elated at his success, Bray drove up and without ceremony began to search the premises, Mr. Colyer at this time was away. Apprised of his coming, Harriet flew with lightning speed, and concealed herself in an out-building almost under the eaves of Gen. Burnside's headquarters. Not finding the object of his search, Bray drove off, probably to renew the search at a more convenient season. Harriet is only about seventeen years of age, and Bray asserts *that he has been offered* $1,500 *for her.*

Bray is a brother-in-law to A. G. Eubank, the quartermaster of the rebel militia, lately at this place. He is a well known rebel; was mustered into the service, it is said, and only escaped taking part in the battle of Newbern on account of some alleged injury to his back. He *promised* to take the oath of allegiance.

Several other orders were given for the capture and taking away of slaves from the town. Four were reported to have been captured and carried out of our lines yesterday.

FLIGHT OF THE NEGROES.

Frightened at the turn of affairs, a number of the slaves who have congregated in the town had scattered like a flock of frightened birds, some have taken to the swamps, and others have concealed themselves in out-of-the-way places. A perfect panic prevails among them. The greater part who were employed on the fortifications are so much alarmed at the prospect of being returned to their enraged masters, and being punished, that they are of little use as laborers.

It believed that many will find their way to the rebel lines, and, in order to make friends with them, will reveal important facts touching the condition of affairs in this department. The slaves express the greatest horror at the prospect of being sent back to their old homes, and say they will be unmercifully "cut up" for having absconded. One old man of sixty told me to-day that he would rather be placed before a cannon and blown to pieces than go back. Multitudes say they would rather die.

FEELING AMONG THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

The new administration has fallen upon the officers and soldiers in this place like a wet blanket. Prominent officers, from colonels and quartermasters down to the humblest soldiers in the ranks, speak in terms of the most vehement indignation of the course which the new governor is pursuing, and I have not met an individual, either officer or soldier, and I have seen a large number, who does not condemn, in the plainest language, the course which has been adopted.

Nevertheless, no whisper of disloyalty to the Government has or will be uttered or tolerated in any quarter. Massachusetts, as well as New York troops, it is assumed, will conquer their prejudices and execute the behests of the Government, believing that patriotic motives inspire whatever measures are adopted for the putting down of the slaveholding rebellion.

It would be a dereliction of duty on my part, however, to conceal, at the present time, the state of feeling which prevails, and to predict that military force will, before long, be required to assist in compelling the return of fugitive slaves to their claimants.

I have carefully watched in every quarter for the uprising of the Union sentiment in this State, but, unlike the reporters of the *Tribune*, have failed to see it. Hence, I have refrained from misleading the public on that subject. For the correctness of my reports in this respect, I appeal with confidence to every officer and soldier in the department.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Emancipation and Tax Measures.

ARSENALS AND ARMORIES IN THE WEST.

HUNTER'S PROCLAMATION IN THE SOUTH.

THE CASE OF GOV. STANLY.

INCREASING THE GUNBOAT FLEET.

Emancipation of the Slaves of Rebels.

Provisions of Mr. Porter's Substitute.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1862.

I was mistaken in my last night's dispatch that Burnham of Connecticut was absent on the emancipation vote. Every member not in the army either paired off or was present. The vote, therefore, is decisive, though, perhaps, the majority may be less on the passage of Porter's substitute than on its recommendation, *unless constituency keeps the doubtful members up to their work.*

The following brigadier generals are nominated: Col. Elliott, 2d Iowa cavalry, Col. Jas. D. Morgan, Illinois, and Col. Gordon 2d Massachusetts, now commanding a brigade under Banks.

The tax bill passed a third reading to-day in the Senate.

A tax of two dollars is imposed on slaves of all ages. Mr. Simmons was defeated by a great majority in his proposition to amend the bill. There is no further chance for amendment.

Mr. Fessenden made a speech before the vote was taken on its final passage, against which several members will record themselves to reply.

It is said that the President says it is not a proper time to interfere with Gov. Stanly, but many leading Republicans demand his removal. Probably the matter is soon to be brought up in both houses.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill which was referred to the military committee, providing for the establishment of arsenals at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., and Rock Island, Ill.; and for deposits and repair of arms and other munitions of war. The bill appropriates $100,000.

Petitions to-day were presented by Senator Wade, stating the tax bill unconstitutional, and prayed for the apportionment of the amount among the States.

Letters from Port Royal say that Hunter's proclamation of liberty caused the greatest excitement and terror among the rebels of South Carolina and Georgia, who are greatly rejoiced and relieved at the president's revoking proclamation.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued a peremptory order forbidding the reception of any more soldiers imprisoned by order of court martial, by the district penitentiary, and has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War requesting the removal of those now confined there.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—No dispatches have been received to-day at the War Department from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac. The military telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and headquarters is broken by a storm, but is expected to be repaired to-day.

No intelligence of public interest has been received from the valley of Shenandoah. The rise in the Shenandoah embarrasses military operations.

The Navy Department has issued proposals for the construction and complete equipment of fifteen gunboats, speed not less than thirteen knots, to be delivered within four months, and in conjunction with the War Department, proposals are invited for heavy guns for both these branches of the public service.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Among the regular army nominations pending in the Senate is one promoting Maj. Robert Anderson to brevet Lieutenant Colonel for his evacuation of Fort Moultrie and removal to Fort Sumter, and to brevet Colonel for his gallant defense of the latter fort.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The substitute of Mr. Porter, which is likely to pass in the form offered, provides for emancipation in the following cases:

Of the slaves of every person who shall hereafter act as an officer in the army or navy, or as president or vice president, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States, or as governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of the so-called Confederate States, or who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall thereafter hold office in the so-called Confederate States, or of every person who shall hereafter hold any office or agency under the government of such Confederate States or of any of the States of such Confederacy; but persons holding State officers, unless appointed since the date of the secession ordinance, or unless they shall have taken an oath of allegiance to such Confederate States; also the slaves of every person not embraced in the foregoing clause who after the passage of this act, being actually wilfully and without coercion or compulsion engaged in armed rebellion, shall not within sixty days after public warning, and proclamation made at his discretion by the president, lay down his arms and return to his allegiance.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Stonewall Jackson Asks for More Men and Less Orders.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1862.

A deserter from Jackson says he recently telegraphed to Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of War, to send him more troops and fewer orders.

A prisoner ten days in the hands of the rebels at Winchester, who had much talk with their officers, says they seemed to recognize the likelihood of their great armies being beaten in the field, and announced their determination to engage in guerrilla warfare after such defeat.

The officers appeared to the prisoner, who is an acute observer, devoted to the rebel cause, but the private soldiers had no heart in it.

Gen. Sigel speaks of Banks' retreat as the finest made during this war.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—The gallant Col. Kenley arrived here this morning. Though still suffering from his wounds, he is anxious to be exchanged and resume his place in the army.

GEN. HALLECK AT CORINTH

Doubtful Statements of the Enemy's Strength.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, CORINTH, MISS., June 5.—Gen. Halleck moved his headquarters here to-day, occupying the house formerly occupied by Bragg. Gen. Thomas occupies one formerly occupied by Beauregard.

The enemy are reported 80,000 strong between Baldwin and Okolona. At last accounts, Pope's advance was this side of Twenty Mile Creek, and the enemy's rear guard on the south side, still retreating.

An English officer who deserted says high Confederate officers told him they left here 130,000 strong, but when they arrived at Booneville, 50,000 had deserted, mostly Alabamians, Louisianians and Mississippians.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, June 4—midnight.—A man, who left Grand Junction this morning, says that Memphis and Fort Pillow were surrendered to our forces on Friday night.

SEVERE FRESHETS AT THE EAST.

DISASTERS BY FLOOD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Great Loss of Life and Property.

EASTON, Pa., June 5.—The freshet in the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers still continues. The water reaches the second stories of houses in the lower part of the town. All the bridges between here and Mauch Chunk have been swept away. All the canals are under water. The iron works are stopped. The railroads are submerged. Many people have been drowned in their houses, so sudden was the rise.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.—The Lehigh is stationary. The Delaware is still rising.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, June 5.—There is a very heavy freshet in the Delaware—equal to that of 1841. Articles of furniture, store goods, bridges, houses, &c., are going down the river. All the bridges on Brodhead's creek except railroad bridges, are gone. The damage to the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad is great and will require a week to repair it. The Pocolo Creek at Stroudsburg overflowed last night and ran through the town carrying away many houses and bridges. The damage done is very great.

PORT JERVIS, June 5.—The storm of yesterday and last night was very severe in this vicinity. Considerable damage was done to the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Some five or six hundred feet of the embankment was washed away near this place, and two or three aqueducts were carried away between here and Lackawaxen.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—The Harper's Ferry bridge was carried away by the freshet this forenoon. The water is very high.

EASTON, Pa., June 5th.—The flood in both rivers has began to recede. No further damage is apprehended.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

COM. DAVIS' FLOCK OF RAMS.

A Small Skirmish on the River.

THE BRISK BOMBARDMENT OF WEDNESDAY.

The Memphians Resolve to Take to the Last Ditch.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

What they say of Corinth and Fort Pillow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 5—11 p. m.

We have received the Memphis *Argus* of the 2d June, from which I make the following extracts:

A MEMPHIS VIEW OF THINGS.

For us the skies seem to be brightening. Even delay now is disastrous to Federalism. The consternation experienced at Washington at the near approach of Stonewall Jackson may be imagined from the call on Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the militia, and the reluctance with which the call is obeyed. Fort Pillow is yet in our hands, and Vicksburg yet holds its own. The safety of Memphis depends upon their remaining as they are. The commander at Fort Pillow asks for reinforcements. With 5,000 men he will be able to beat back any force the enemy can bring against him. He looks to Memphis to supply a portion of that assistance. We are not despondent. Although there is a report that Grand Junction is in the enemy's hands, Memphis is not in imminent danger. Let our citizens be cool and be prepared for any emergency. Our hope and trust are that we shall be spared the mortification of seeing our flag lowered and the stars and stripes floating in its stead.

Referring to a statement in a Northern paper that Beauregard's army does not exceed 70,000, and that the Union army doubles it, the *Argus* says:

Now if Halleck really desires to ascertain Beauregard's strength, why don't he attack him and learn it? This would be a much surer way of finding it out than hearing the statements of deserters.

McClellan will rue the day he was ever placed in front of Joe. Johnston, while Halleck will learn that Beauregard's army is something more than the rag-tag and bob-tail of the South.

A telegraphic dispatch dated June 2d from Grand Junction, says no forces of the enemy (Federals), are known to be between Grand Junction and Corinth.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG.

The Vicksburg *Citizen*, of the 31st of May, says:

Eleven of the gunboats have gone down the river again. There appears to be some trouble in their camp. They don't like to attack fortified places, and they find more congenial employment in bombarding little defenseless villages and hamlets along the shore. Several parties of contrabands have made their way to the fleet, among them several women. Since the greater portion of the federal fleet has gone below, those which remain are keeping themselves well out of the range of the guns of our batteries. If they give us a little more time our batteries will be able to reach them where they are.

It is now two weeks since the enemy's gunboats first appeared before Vicksburg, and they are not any nearer taking it now than when they first came in sight; and we have had the advantage of strengthening our position, putting up additional guns and preparing to meet them. They have done us no damage yet of any kind, while several of their gunboats already bear the marks of our Vicksburg guns. If they keep on in this way they will never get any nearer this place.

Yesterday afternoon a heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Warrenton, and it was supposed our light artillery had got after the vandals who might have been found on shore. Upon inquiring into the the matter we learn that the valorous Yankees had a big fight with the woods, and were throwing shot and shell at harmless trees with great vengeance. The woods took the bombardment very cooly, and never made any reply to the complements save the reverberating echoes of the Yankee thunder. The enemy were trying to scare up some masked batteries, and came within three miles of finding some.

It is reported by seemingly good authority that the cause of the return of the gunboats and transports down the river is owing to insubordination and mutiny of the troops about the fleet.

Many of them were twelve months soldiers. Their time is now expired and they are short of provisions and cannot obtain any supplies in the swamps of the Mississippi. They had expected to open the valley of the Mississippi as they went along to procure supplies, but finding the people of Vicksburg interposed an insurmountable obstacle to their progress, they became tired and disaffected, so that the whole fleet was compelled to fall back to headquarters to get in fighting trim again.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Little Rock *Democrat* of the 29th says there are between 5,000 and 6,000 Federals between White and Red Rivers. Their infantry had all gone to Batesville, Gen. Curtis' headquarters.

THE MEMPHIS PUBLIC MEETING.

MEMPHIS, June 1st.—A very large number of the citizens of Memphis attended a public meeting in the Mayor's office, at which, after a telling speech from Jeff. Thompson, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, In the present war, the very crisis of our peril seems to be upon us, and the time has come when neutrality is a violation of the obligations of citizenship and a crime; and

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of Memphis, will be held peculiarly inexcusable if we omit anything in our power which we have not yet done for the defense of our city, standing pledged as we do by every Union as well as every secession vote to maintain our right as a free people to govern ourselves; and

WHEREAS, While our brother's blood cries to us from the ground of a hundred battle fields for revenge, we cannot lie down in dishonor, leaving our brave neighbors and kinsmen to fight unaided our battles and their own; and whereas, every passing hour convinces us more and more that the power of the Federal States, which has set at naught its own constitution to avoid being embarrassed in the pursuit of its iniquitous policy is too great and too tyrannical for the liberty of any people; and whereas, the Federal government has since our declaration of independence, now and for the last eighteen months, continued to exhibit and illustrate itself in acts of oppression not excelled for infamy and meanness by the crimes of any tyrants known to history, and which greatly outstrip in baseness the acts against which our fathers of the first revolution rebelled, and among which are the imprisonment of non-combattant men and women, innocent of every offense known to the law; the denial of the *habeas corpus*; the robbery of peaceable citizens without compensation or color of law; the invasion of our country marking the whole track with the murder of our citizens; an outrage towards our mothers and sisters, which none but fiends can inflict, and none but cravens brook, making the whole track of their progress a scene of desolation and crushing out the liberties of whole States, clearly evincing to us that re-union is forever impossible, and making us to feel that it is also an abhorent thought; in view, therefore, of these and other kindred facts and reasons, we, the people of Memphis, here assembled, have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That having already sent out seventy-two companies, we have more to send, and we believe it to be the duty of every man capable of bearing arms and not now in the service of the country, to repair at once to Fort Pillow with such arms as he may procure; and

Resolved, That we will never yield while we can defend, and will never voluntarily surrender this city into the hands of the enemy.

Resolved, That such of our citizens as do not for any reason take up arms for the public defense, are regarded as under peculiar obligations to contribute of their means much more liberally and largely than those who do.

Resolved, That we shall hold dear as patriots all who now come with their money or their arms to the rescue of the country, and will give them our patronage in the future, to the exclusion of all others forever.

We have nothing new from the army of Tennessee.

FROM THE FLOTILLA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 5, 1862.

The steamer "W. H. B." arrived from the fleet this morning. We are without our usual dispatches from our correspondents, but from passengers we learn that there is a strong probability that the bulk of the troops have left the fort. A few artillerists remain, just enough to work the guns and keep up a show of fight. I have reason to know that the attack upon the fort will not be long delayed. The time has almost arrived for Com. Davis to "let slip the dogs of war." The "W. H. B." brought up several refugees who insist that a single boat can capture the whole concern.

A reconnoissance was made a day or two since across Craighead Point to the Lanier plantation, by a detachment from the 46th Indiana. When near the ice-house mentioned in one of my letters, they came upon a Confederate force who were securing ice for rebel gunboats, and each man selecting his man, captured a lieutenant and seven privates, who came up the river on the "W. H. B." The rebel prisoners are exceedingly uncommunicative.

The Federal rams recently made a reconnoissance off the fort, and were saluted with shot and shell from the rebel batteries, none of which did any harm. It seem to be the generally accepted opinion that the fort is either evacuated, or in the process of evacuation, and that the rebels have fallen back, the main body of them to Fort Randolph. The only grounds for this belief are the statements of refugees, doubtful authority at best, and the hopelessness of resistance to a determined attack by the gunboats, rams and mortars, whenever Commodore Davis shall decide to make it.

The next stirring news from this quarter may be expected from below probably within twenty-four hours, as when the "W. H. B." left there were indications, pointing to an attack to-day.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ABOVE FORT PILLOW, TENN., ON BOARD STEAMER JNO. H. DICKEY, TUESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1862.

This has been quite a busy day in the fleet. The bombardment has continued with considerable briskness on both sides. During the past few days scouts from our land forces have been thrown out in increased numbers on the Tennessee and Arkansas shore. Those in Arkansas, to-day, penetrated some seven miles into the interior, as far as Lanier's plantation, where they found a party of rebels taking in ice for their fleet. The detachment being in command of the Fourth Master of the steamer Beauregard. The Federal scouts ordered the rebels to surrender, but they prepared for active operations and fired upon the scouts. A slight skirmish ensued, in which the mate of the Beauregard was killed, and seven of his comrades comprising the entire remainder of the gang taken prisoners by the Federal scouts without the loss of a man.

One of the prisoners is a well known river man by the name of John Ralston, formerly a pilot between St. Louis and Memphis. The captives were taken on board the Benton, and after an examination transferred to the Wm. Brown, on which steamer they will be transported to Cairo to-morrow.

At 5 o'clock this evening two of the Federal rams, the Queen City and the Sampson steamed down to Craighead Point to make a reconnoissance. They were followed by the Monarch, Capt. Ellett. A storm of misty rain was falling at the time.

The fog lying upon the river prevented the movement of the rams from being observed from our fleet. They had not gone far beyond the Point, however, in the vicinity of Flower Island, when they were opened upon with a brisk cannonading from the enemy's works at Fort Pillow, which was kept up with much regularity until twenty-eight guns had been fired, when the rams having had enough of a game in which they could only play the part of target without a chance to return a blow, slowly steamed back to the fleet being uninjured by the shots of the Confederates.

The rams had hardly returned to the flotilla when the rain ceased, the wind arose, drew aside the mist which had obscured the vision of those intent upon watching the scene and presented a rebel steamer, recognized as the Jeff. Thompson, Capt. J. H. Burk, which was seen to come defiantly in sight, flying the rebel rag at her stern. She was followed by the "Little Rebel." She was undoubtedly looking for her lost seamen and officers, seven of whom were at the moment on board the Benton. The Thompson hove to in the bend of the point, where she remained, evidently taking an observation of our fleet. Two of our gunboats—the Mound City, Capt. Egbert Thompson, and the Cairo, Commander A. H. Kilty—were at the time lying under the Arkansas shore, guarding the approach of the mortar boats. They soon had things in readiness, and opened a brisk fire upon the saucy rebels from their Parrotts, the range being about two miles. The gunnery, considering the distance, was good, and one shot is supposed to have struck the Jeff. Thompson amidships. After standing the practice of the Mound City some minutes, or until eight or ten guns had been discharged at her from the two steamers, and three or four from the depressed mortars, the Thompson departed to join two other rebel steamers which lay at short distance, expecting, perhaps, to decoy and catch one of our gunboats.

It was thought at one time that the skirmish would bring on a general engagement which would undoubtedly have pleased the rebels, but Commodore Davis gave no orders to that effect, and is supposed to have been restrained by the same force which has detained our fleet here during the past two months.

After the rebel craft had disappeared, our mortars threw a few shell over the point where she was supposed to have been. The range was good, the shell bursting above the rebel smoke stacks, but it is not known whether any damage was done the rebels or not. This performance on the part of the rebels, the firing upon our rams, puts to flight the lately prevalent idea that their works had been evacuated. If the rebels have gone as a body they have certainly left men enough to work the guns.

WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 8 a. m.—The bombardment commenced at 6 o'clock this morning and is now in progress, the rebels occasionally returning the fire from mortars.

A gig from one of our gunboats is just returning from a reconnoissance from the foot of the bar opposite Craighead Point. The gig was not fired upon.

[To the Associated Press.]

CAIRO, June 5.—Tennessee refugees arrived here to-day, direct from Memphis. They were railroad engineers and employees, and say that they ran three locomotives out of Memphis, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, to Humbolt, where they switched off and brought them north of Trenton, running until they found the bridge over the Obion River destroyed, and were compelled to run the trains off the track. They cut the telegraph wire and burnt two bridges behind them to avoid pursuit. The men arrived here this morning *via* Hickman. They brought Memphis papers of Monday, June 2d. The Evening *Argus* of the above date refers to the so called Confederate victory near Richmond, but contains no particulars. Vicksburg was not yet in the possession of the Federal forces. Gen. Villipigue has asked for reinforcements at Fort Pillow. It was reported in Memphis that Gen. Halleck had taken Grand Junction.

A meeting of the citizens was held at the Mayor's office on Sunday, at which resolutions were adopted, that the city would never be yielded to the enemy while it could be defended; never voluntarily, and that citizens who do not take up arms are expected to give pecuniary aid to rebellion.

POCAHONTAS, Ark., June 5.—A rebel gunboat came to Jacksonport day before yesterday and destroyed all the cotton and sugar there. She was reported to be on the way here, but we have since learned that she returned down the river, destroying all the cotton and sugar as she went. It is supposed that a very large amount of each has been destroyed.

For a time there was much consternation in this vicinity, and the troops were under marching orders all Tuesday night. Everything is quiet now.

CAIRO, June 5.—No advance movement has yet been made by the flotilla. The rebels fire their mortars regularly in reply to our own, but without effect, although some of their shells have fallen in close proximity to our mortar boats, which are stationed about a mile and a half below the boats of the fleet.

We took seven rebel pickets prisoners yesterday after a brief skirmish, killing one and wounding two of them.

Fort Pillow is the proper name of the rebel fortification, and not Fort Wright, as it is called in Eastern papers. Official documents received by Com. Davis from General Villipigue dated, "Headquarters Fort Pillow," leave no doubt as to the proper name of the Fort.

CAIRO, June 5.—Another arrival from the flotilla brings no news of importance. Seven rebels, sent over from Fort Pillow to Craighead Point on picket duty, were captured by our pickets after a brisk morning. They were brought up this morning. The delay in the movement of the flotilla is unaccountable to outsiders, and it is feared that Commodore Farragut's fleet will be at Memphis before the upper flotilla has passed Fort Pillow. Mortar firing is kept up on both sides with renewed vigor. Forty rebel guerrillas came in to Hickman last night and gave themselves up to Col. Heg. They said they were tired of serving under Jeff. Davis, and were anxious to return to their allegiance to the Federal government.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

THE SITUATION YESTERDAY.

LOSS OF THE REBELS IN THE LATE BATTLE.

Rebel Newspaper Accounts of the Chickahominy Fight.

GEN. McCLELLAN PRAISES GEN. SUMNER,

AND AMENDS HIS FORMER DISPATCH.

McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS, THURSDAY EVENING, June 5.

A severe storm since Tuesday lasted the whole of yesterday. The Chickahominy rose to an unprecedented height, and trains from White House to Battlefield were detained, and the telegraph line prostrated.

All information shows that the rebels suffered terribly in the late battle. All the carts, furniture-wagons, omnibusses, &c., were impressed for carrying the dead and wounded from the field. Hotels and private houses were occupied as hospitals.

The rebels opened with artillery this morning from five different points opposite New Bridge to prevent its reconstruction. Three of our batteries replied, causing the rebels to retreat after a hot fire of two hours. We lost one killed and two wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The war department received a dispatch from Gen. McClellan to-day, stating that his dispatch of June 1st, regarding the late battle, was incorrectly published in the newspapers. He sends a copy of the original dispatch and desires its immediate publication, and says he is the more anxious about it as it would seem he had ignored the services of Gen. Sumner, which were too valuable and brilliant to be overlooked. The mistake seems to have occurred in the transmission by the telegraph.

CAIRO, June 5.—Memphis papers of June 2d, contain dispatches from Richmond, dated June 1st, of which the following is the substance of the news: Gen. Hill's division commenced a fight on Saturday with Rhodes' Garlands, Rain's and Andersen's brigades bearing the brunt of battle until the arrival of reinforcements. The Federals were driven from their redoubts, and their batteries turned on them. Prisoners taken say Buell was in command of the enemy. President Davis and Gen. Lee were on the field. Their presence increased the enthusiasm of our troops. The Yankees stubbornly contested every inch of ground, while giving way before the impetuous charges of our soldiers. A large number of Confederate soldiers are wounded in the arms and hands.

Gen. Rhodes is slightly wounded. The enemy tried to make a flank movement about seven o'clock in the evening, but was repulsed by Whitney's division. The battle took place in the vicinity of Boar Swamp, seven miles from the city. On Sunday the battle was renewed, chiefly by musketry. Prisoners are constantly coming in. Gen. Hatton of Tennessee was killed. The carnage was dreadful on both sides, the Yankees losing two to our one. About 500 prisoners in all have been taken.

The Memphis *Argus* further says that in the fight now progressing before Richmond, they have taken over 500 Federal prisoners, and had beaten the Federals at every point. Gen. Hatton of Tennessee is killed and Gen. Rhodes badly wounded. The slaughter on both sides is immense, but we have no doubt that we shall win a glorious victory. Gen. Lee and President Davis were on the battle field encouraging and increasing the enthusiasm of our troops.

The last dispatch is as follows:

RICHMOND, June 1.—Latest reliable reports from the battle field represent that the enemy has been driven back a mile and a half from his position, and our forces occupy his camps. We captured three batteries, after most desperate fighting, the enemy being protected by woods and entrenchments.

A Vicksburg paper of Saturday, May 31, says that eleven of the Federal gunboats have gone down the river. They say the fleet is no nearer the city now than it was two weeks ago, and that insurmountable obstacles encountered below Vicksburg had caused disaffection among the Yankee troops, compelling their commander to fall back to reorganize their forces.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Gradual Emancipation Discussed.

JEFFERSON CITY.—June 4.—In the convention to-day Mr. Bridge offered a resolution that whereas Sterling Price, John R. Chenault, Robert A. Hutchen, Robert W. Crawford, and Uriel Wright, are absent from this State, and are actively engaged in attempting to destroy the United States Government, their seats be declared vacant and their names stricken from the roll of the convention.

The names of Gen. Watkins and W. W. Turner were added and the resolution referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That we repudiate and eschew the agitation of the slavery question in the State of Missouri, at the present time.

Referred to the committee on the constitution.

Mr. Meyer offered a resolution that the citizens of the State who have expatriated themselves ought not to be permitted to vote at any future elections unless restored to citizenship by proper legislation; also that an ordinance should be passed defining the crime of conspiracy against the government of this State, and providing for the proper punishment of such crime by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Pomeroy offered a bill punishing by fine and imprisonment any person or persons who shall hereafter wilfully disturb any court of record in this State while the same is in session. Referred to the committee on constitution.

Mr. McFarren, from the committee on elections and elective franchise, reported three bills—first, a bill to continue the present officers of the State in office until 1864; second, a bill repealing certain ordinances, submitting the action of the convention to the people; and third, a bill defining the qualifications of voters in the State of Missouri. This last bill provides that no person who has, since the 1st of August, 1861, taken up arms against the United States, or given aid or comfort to those engaged in rebellion, shall be allowed to hold office of profit or trust in this State, or vote at any election from and after the passage of this ordinance; provided that the members of the general assembly may repeal any part of said ordinance in reference to such persons whenever they may in their discretion think proper. No person shall vote at any election hereafter who shall not take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the provisional government of Missouri, and that he has never taken up arms or given aid in behalf of the enemies of the government. Any judge of election allowing any voter to vote without first taking this oath, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $1,000, or by two months imprisonment in the county jail.

The 9th section of the bill provides that any qualified elector of the State who has been induced to levy war against the United States through fraudulent representations, or from supposed obligations of duty, or from duress, who shall renounce his allegiance and fidelity to ex-Governor Jackson and the so-called Southern Confederacy, shall be allowed to vote after taking an oath that he abjures all allegiance to ex-Governor Jackson and the so-called Southern Confederacy, and that he will support the constitution of the United States and of Missouri also.

Mr. Howell, a member of the same committee, introduced a substitute for the last bill, postponing the election in August, providing that the various officers to be elected at the coming election shall be appointed by the Governor.

The several bills were ordered to be printed, and were made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

The friends of gradual emancipation are canvassing the scheme with considerable energy. The proposition will be, as nearly as can be ascertained, to submit the subject to a vote of the people in 1864, and permit them to declare in favor of emancipating all the negroes born one year after the scheme is voted upon, and after such negroes shall have attained the age, the males of twenty-five years and the females of twenty years.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Matters in the Eastern Gulf.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Pensacola 25th, and Key West 30th, has arrived.

Gen. Arnold and his troops occupy Pensacola, and a quantity of stores, &c., have been moved from Fort Pickens to that place. Rebel deserters are constantly coming in. Wilson's Zouaves are throwing up fortifications commanding all approaches.

The Vincennes lays off the city. Gen. Arnold is feeding the poor, who are very destitute. About 800 rebel cavalry are in the neighborhood of our pickets, capturing them frequently. The navy yard was completely destroyed and 6,000 tons of coal is still burning.

Disastrous Fire.

TORONTO, June 5.—A fire occurred this afternoon in the village of Drumbo, on the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron railroad, which destroyed nearly the whole place. Eight or ten stores, two hotels, and the office of the Drumbo *Review*, and twenty private dwellings were all burnt. Loss unknown.

Reported Defeat of the French in Mexico.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Key West correspondent of the *Express* states that the frigate Potomac had arrived from Vera Cruz, with the information of the complete defeat of the French and their retreat to Vera Cruz.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Persia.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The Persia arrived this morning. European political news unimportant. The anxiety for American intelligence daily increases.

In the House of Commons Mildmay asked what steps the Government intended to take in the case of the steamer Bermuda, seized by a Federal ship of-war, on her passage from one British colony to another. Mr. Layard said the Government had received information of the seizure, and the case had been referred to the law officers of the crown, whose opinion was awaited.

The London *Times* says the details of the North capture of New Orleans places the surrender in a more creditable light for its defenders, "surrender after such a contest as took place being divested of any reproach." It says: "Stubborn and protracted resistance is yet threatened by the South; but the progress of the North, though somewhat slow, has been hitherto sure, and if place after place be abandoned, there must come a time when the rest will be hardly worth defending."

The Paris *Constitutionel* argues that the in advancing into the South will meet with insurmountable obstacles—that the end is further off than ever, and that those who urge the North to establish its sway on sanguinary ruins and devastation, are not aware of the sad future they would prepare, viz.: emancipation for 4,000,000 of negroes and slavery for 6,000,000 of whites.

Arguments relative to the restitution of the ship Emily St. Pierre were advanced pro and con in the Liverpool journals.

The *Globe* says England has washed her hands of the Mexican business, retaining only that hold of Vera Cruz customs essential to compel the discharge of debts to English subjects.

Lord Paget said the administrator settled with Capt. Coles relative to his cupola invention. It is reported that he gets £5,000 down, and £500 for every cupola introduced in the navy during fourteen years.

The common council of London unanimously agreed to present the freedom of the city to Geo. Peabody in a gold box for his munificent gift.

It is reported that the French government have resolved on the occupation of the city of Mexico under every contingency, and next fall every strategic position of the country to be seized on. The occupancy to extend three years, to allow time for the development of the national will.

The Arch-Duke Mamimillian of Austria is about to visit France.

The Bourse firmer 7f 4c.

It is reported that France has formally demanded the expulsion of the ex-King of Naples from Rome.

The consistory at Rome unanimously voted for the canonizing of the Japanese martyrs. Twenty-three cardinals and 120 bishops were present. It is reported, via Madrid, that the English cabinet has invited Spain to declare the Mexican treaty co'apsed.

Trade at Manchester inactive, but prices firm with tendency towards a further advance.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The steamer Southwick had arrived at Liverpool from Nashua with cotton and rosin.

MADRID, May 24.—It is stated that Gen. Prim will be authorized to return to Mexico as Spanish ambassador, being instructed to present his credentials only to the constituted government, not to Juarez.

QUEENSTOWN, May 25.—Telegraphed from Liverpool.

CHINA.—Shanghai, April 17.—The rebels were driven out of Thuggods on the 3d. The place is in the hands of the allies. Admiral Hope was slightly wounded.

Nankin is surrounded by superior forces. Foreigners are allowed to visit Pekin under the passport system. The foreign allies are gaining favor in the eyes of the Chinese.

Nothing important from Japan.

THE MARKETS.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour again easier and prices nominal. Quotations, 23s @ 28s. Wheat very quiet and again in favor of buyers; red western 9s 6d @ 10s 2d; southern 10s 6d; white western 11s 3d @ 11s 9d; southern 11s 9d @ 12s 3d per cental. Corn dull and again rather lower. Mixed 26s 9d @ 27s; white 31 @ 33s per 480 lbs.

SATURDAY, p. m.—Market entirely without change. Business very dull. Beef very dull, partially 2s. and 3s. 6d. lower. Pork slow of sale, at 50 @ 51s. Bacon very dull and lower. Lard quiet, but steady, at 46 @ 48s. 6d.

Baring Bros. say the improvement in prices has brought forward sellers, and purchasers are chiefly confined to those which can be remitted to the United States. There is little variation from last quotations.

LATEST, May 24.—American securities better; Ill. Cen. 43¼ @ 43½ discount; Erie 34¼ @ 35½.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1862.

SENATE.

The annual report of the Smithsonian Institute was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill for the establishment of certain national armories.

The bill providing a government for the Territory of Arizona was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL could see no necessity for a government for Arizona. How many Americans were there in that Territory?

Mr. POMEROY thought there were 15,000 inhabitants.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there were not 5,000 white men in all New Mexico, including Mexicans and half-breeds.

Mr. LATHAM said that many of them were Mexicans and half-breeds, but they were entitled to the rights of citizens.

The VICE-PRESIDENT stated that if taken up it would supercede the tax bill.

Mr. SUMNER moved to postpone the bill, and take up the resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Stark. He contended that the committee of the Senate found that the Senator was disloyal, and it was the duty of the Senate to act on the question.

Mr. SUMNER'S motion was rejected as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Foote, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Morrill, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilmot.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Kennedy, Lane of Ind., Latham, McDougal, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Powell, Rice, Salisbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Wilson of Mass., Wright.

The tax bill was taken up.

A large number of amendments were acted upon, most of which were rejected.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS an amendment was made laying a tax of ten cents per gallon on rectified and mixed spirits.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to amend by deducting from the duty on the manufacturers of cotton the duty previously imposed on the raw material.

Mr. McDOUGAL offered a substitute for the whole bill, being the plan of the Boston board of trade, &c., laying a tax on the sales of whisky, beer, tobacco and fixed incomes. He argued at some length in favor of the substitute, and moved to recommit the original bill with all the substitutes to the Committee on Finance. Rejected.

YEAS—Browning, McDougal and Pomeroy, 3—the substitute was then rejected—yeas 3.

NAYS—32.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that every person claiming the service or labor of any person held as slave, to be taxed two dollars on account of each and every person so claimed, but in no case shall any person so claimed be sold for said tax. Adopted—ayes 19, noes 16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WICKLIFFE asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House whether Gen. Hunter, in charge of the Department of South Carolina, has organized a regiment composed of blacks and fugitive slaves, and appointed a colonel and other officers to command them; whether he was authorized to do so by the Department; whether he has been furnished with clothing and arms for such persons, and to report any order or correspondence between him and the Department.

Mr. BLAKE objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WICKLIFFE wanted to know the facts, as the statement had been contradicted.

Mr. COLFAX hoped the gentleman would not bring the negro question into the House to-day, but let it go on with its legislative duties. [Laughter.]

Mr. WICKLIFFE said that he did not hear the remark of the gentleman from Indiana.

Owing to the objection, the resolution was not entertained.

The House considered the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

The House went into committee of the whole on the special order, the bill for the appointment of a board on fortifications and to provide for seacoast and other defenses.

Mr. ASHLEY made a speech showing the importance of the defense of the Northern States.

Mr. STEVENS moved to strike out the enacting clause. Agreed to.

The committee then reported to the House, and the bill was rejected. The House went into committee again and took up the bill relative to the enlistment of minors.

Mr. McPHERSON defended the administration.

Mr. KNAPP favored the suppression of the rebellion, but thought there had been a wide divergence from the original policy.

Adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND VICINITY.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 4.—Gen. Dix has assumed command here, and one of his first acts is the relaxation of all restrictions upon trade with Norfolk. After this date provisions of all kinds may be taken to Norfolk or Portsmouth. Another satisfactory change is the revocation of the order requiring the examination of drop letters in Norfolk and Portsmouth before their delivery.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—The steamer Vanderbilt arrived this morning from White House with 560 wounded soldiers in the recent engagement.

The steamer Metamora, which took to City Point Mrs. Greenhow and party, returned last night.

The steamer Massachusetts, with the privateers on board, was lying along the wharf at City Point. In answer to the notice given of her arrival, a train of three baggage cars came from City Point to Petersburg, yesterday morning, with two rebel officers on board. They came after the privateers, but not having brought down Col. Corcoran's party, the privateers were not given up.

Nothing later in relation to the subject had transpired up to yesterday afternoon, when the Massachusetts was still awaiting some further communication from Petersburg.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Gov. Salomon's Message.

MADISON, Wis., June 5.—Pursuant to adjournment the legislature met on Tuesday, June 3d. Gov. Salomon's message, after paying the usual tribute of respect to the lamented Gov. Harvey, is mainly devoted to loyal matters by calling the attention of the legislature to the necessity of looking after the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers abroad, and providing means of relief.

Put it to 'Em.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—Jas. Trabue, one of our principal dry goods merchants, who has been South for five months, returned yesterday and was arrested to-day by the military authorities. He refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was committed to the military prison.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—The position of Principal or Assistant Editor of an established Republican Newspaper in this State. Address "Editor," Post Office Box 2326, Chicago, Ill. je6-r969-1t

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or Traveling Agent for any mercantile house by a middle aged man, who has had years of experience in the mercantile business. Best of reference given. Address "W. B.," Post Office Drawer 6257. je6-r967-3t

WANTED.—Any one having a good, fashionable BUGGY to dispose of can hear of a cash purchaser by applying at 167 South Water street. je6-r964-3t

WANTED.—A few good men wanted for Capt. Grosvenor's Co. A., 12th Illinois Cavalry. This regiment is mounted, armed and equipped and ready to march. Will march for the Southwest in a few days. Also, wanted a good blacksmith. Apply to Lieut. W. M. LUFF, 130 Kinzie street. je6-r961-2t

WANTED.—Whisky Barrels wanted—good new sixteen hoop barrels. Apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 15 Lasalle street. je6-r963-3t

WANTED.—Board wanted (Breakfast and Tea) on the South Side. Private house preferred. Address Post Office Box 761. je6-r973-1t

CLERK WANTED.—Must write a fair hand, have some knowledge of business, and be willing to render faithful service for a moderate GROWING salary. A very desirable opening for a steady clerk wanting permanent employment. Address, with references and particulars, Box 918 Chicago Post Office. je6-r958-1t

FOR SALE.—I have been instructed to close out privately for cash, several pieces of improved and unimproved Real Estate, well located in the West Division, and at prices to suit the times. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 132 South Clark street. je6-r953-3t

BOARDING—On the West Side, can be had for a lady and gentleman in a private family, in a very desirable location, between Madison and Randolph street cars. For further particulars apply through Box 3142. je6-r966-2t

BOARDING.—Pleasant and well furnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at 228 South Clark street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. je6-r961-1t

BOARDING.—A few day boarders desired at 118 State street. je6-r950-3t

THE MEMBERS OF THE F. E. C. CLUB will give their FIRST ANNUAL HOP, This Evening, at their Hall, corner Randolph and State streets. The friends of the Club are respectfully invited to attend. Good music will be in attendance. Tickets can be had of the members or at the door during the evening. je6-r975-1t

STRAYED—From 306 Ohio street, a red and white Cow, with one horn broken and a brass ball on the other, and a short rope on her head. Any person who will return her, or give information of her at 306 Ohio street, where she may be found, will be suitably rewarded. je6-r970-1t

ADVERTISE! ADVERTISE!! In Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Any party wishing to advertise in the Newspapers of these States, at unusually low rates, and PAY IN A HORSE AND BUGGY, or in any marketable merchandise, can hear of an extraordinary opportunity by addressing, with particulars, "C. & CO.," Post Office Drawer 5804, Chicago. je6-r957-1t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the name and style of V. A. TURPIN & CO., for the purpose of engaging in the Pork Packing and Commission Business. Office 182 South Water street. EDWARD T. TURPIN, V. A. TURPIN. Chicago, June 4th, 1862. je6-r960-1w

BROWNLOW'S BOOK

Will be ready about the 10th. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, opp. Tremont House. je6-r962-6tnet

THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEER'S OFFICERS will do better in purchasing Equipments, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Sugles, Shoulder Straps, Pistols, &c., at S. R. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street, (up-stairs), than any where else. Reference: Officers of the Anderson Rifles and 45th Regiment. The best goods, lowest prices, and easiest terms. Remember the place, No. 20 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office. oc15-ly

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments and the loss of time to patients,

DR. ALLPORT

Will hereafter devote from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 5½ P. M. to CONSULTATION, at which times he will see all those who desire his advice in regard to their teeth, or wish to make appointments for dental operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he esteems it a favor if all persons will, as far as possible, comply with the above request, which will enable him to accommodate a larger number of patients. Chicago, May 10th, 1862. my23-r978-3m

LETTING OF THE PAINTING OF THE BRIDGES.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 A. M. Saturday, June 14th, for the Painting of Rush, Clark, Wells, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Van Buren, Halsted and Kinzie street Bridges.

Specifications for the doing of the work are now ready for examination at this office.

Parties presenting proposals will be required to accompany their bid with a bond, guaranteeing the execution of a contract according to the bid, the bond to be first approved by the Board of Public Works.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for Painting Bridges." By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Ill., June 5th, 1862. je6-r955-1w

QUARTERMASTER'S RECEIPTS AND VOUCHERS WANTED.

Highest price given by J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 So. Clark St. je6-r965-2w

CHICAGO, June 6th, 1862.—Just arrived from New York, Forty-Eight Barrels of RUSSETT APPLES, And for sale by C. WEEK & CO., Commission Merchants, 209 South Water street. je6-r968-1t

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 233 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. We shall give special attention to CASH orders for the purchase or sale of goods of every description, charging a moderate commission. For sale Flour and Tight Barrels and Firkins, Staves and Heading. WILLIAM LITTLE. [je6-r957-3m] GEO. A. SACKET.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, 235 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago. Post Office Box 3357. je6-r954-3m. WM. B. HIBBARD. J. M'ALLISTER. T. W. HALL.

A NEW AND FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE. WISWALL & DAY Have just opened at No. 26 North Clark street, a new and complete stock of Boots and Shoes, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to an examination of their stock. The citizens of the NORTH SIDE Particularly, will find it to their interest to favor us with their patronage, as we shall endeavor to keep our assortment constantly filled with fresh and desirable goods. WISWALL & DAY, 26 North Clark street. je6-r951-1m

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING, And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 48 South Water street, Chicago, Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas, WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C. All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash. MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co. WALDO W. SMITH, S. J. Sanders & Co. A. JUDSON SMITH, Smith, Pollard & Co. [je6-r959-1m]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—By virtue of the powers and trusts contained in a Deed of Trust made by Paul B. King and wife to me, dated Nov. 21st, 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 181 of Deeds, Page 280, default having been made in the payment of the notes therein specified, I shall, on the 13th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, to pay the balance due on said notes, the lands and premises in said deed described, and known as Lots Ten, one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), in Block No. twenty two (22), of the Canal Trustee's Subdivision ... [illegible] ... and all right and equity of redemption of said King and wife therein. [illegible], Trustee. Chicago, June 3d, 1862. je6-r956-td

New Advertisements.

50 CENTS PER COPY IS THE price for our book on "Pension, Pay and Bounty Laws." Inclose it in stamps, and address TRIBUNE COMPANY, CHICAGO.

SECOND EDITION.

A COMPILATION OF

PENSION, PAY AND BOUNTY LAWS,

Together with

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS

Necessary in procuring Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty and all dues against the Government.

Lawyers Need It. Justices Need It. Soldiers Need It. Soldiers' Heirs Need It. Everybody Needs It.

Who has Claims to prosecute against the Government.

Particular care has been taken to render this a COMPLETE work of the kind, and it is offered in the full belief that it will give, at a trifling price, all the information necessary to insure the successful prosecution of Claims.

50 Cents per Copy.

Sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of price. A liberal discount made to agents and dealers. Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. my30-3twy

DR. WHITTIER, Medical Aid Office, 164 South Clark street. All ye afflicted should call and be healed.

Dr. W. has for the past ten years devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of those diseases which need a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. W. never talks out loud, but guarantees cures or no pay. Office hours from 8 in the morning until 8 in the evening. je6-r962-1t

SHERMAN, HALL & CO., 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK. Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or on shipment to Europe. ap25-p658-2m-net

STRAYED—From the corner of Indiana avenue and Hardin Place, a medium-sized Bay Horse. White hind feet, had on saddle and bridle. Last seen on corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street. The finder will be rewarded by bringing him to Planing Mill, corner Polk and Canal streets. LAMB & HARVEY. je6-r979-1t

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHICAGO, June 5th, 1862. A meeting of members of the "Board of Trade of the City of Chicago" will be held at their rooms Saturday, 7th inst., at 3 P. M., to take into consideration the new form of receipts issued by the Grain Warehousemen, and also to consider the propriety of abolishing the system of grain inspection. Per order. SETH CATLIN, Secretary. je6-r971-2t

LIGHT GUARD BAND.—T. W. BARNARD, Leader; WM. POST, Musical Director; GEO. CHAFFEY, Caller. OFFICE 98 RANDOLPH STREET, COR. DEARBORN. Having filled the places of the members who left us a few days ago, the "Old Band" is all right and in "good condition." The names of the old members are as follows:—T. W. Barnard, Jas. Drach, Wm. Drach, C. Numberger, Wm. Schumacher, F. Werth, Geo. Chaffey, and Chicago's favorite side drummer, Major Wm. Nevins. And we have been joined by Mr. Wm. Post, formerly of Dodworth's Band, New York; Mr. John Ischi, Violinist; Wm. Hunneman, do; G. Fischer, F. Schmidt, Wm. Buderbach. With this combination of talent we hope to merit and receive the liberal patronage that has so long and kindly been extended to this organization. P. O. Box 3287. je6-r977-1w

OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN BUSINESS. S. W. SWIFT, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, GRAINER AND PAPER HANGER, No. 194 Washington-st., (Methodist Church Block). REFERENCES:—Hon. Thos. Drummond, Judge U. S. Court; Hon. Wm. H. Bradley, Clerk U. S. Court; Hon. J. R. Jones, U. S. Marshal; Hon. Van H. Higgins, Judge Superior Court; Mr. George Cook, Wholesale Grocer; Dr. C. S. Hemstead; Dr. Chas. H. Ray, Editor Tribune; Stouffer & Trego, Lumbermen. Remember the place, 194 Washington street. je6-r952-6t

CITY BONDS.—We are paying the highest market price for CHICAGO CITY AND ILLINOIS BONDS. C. C. PARKS & CO., Bankers, No. 26 Lake street, corner of Dearborn. je6-r976-1m

WHO CAN KEEP A HOTEL? WE HAVE THE Best Hotel in the largest city in Iowa (With Railroad and River connections) FOR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, Well furnished, all in good running order. The Furniture, worth some $7,000, will be sold for $1,000 cash, and balance in Real Estate in Illinois or Iowa, or a large deduction will be made for CASH. POSSESSION GIVEN AT ONCE. These very easy terms are made on condition that the party applying must "know how to keep a Hotel," and be all right in every respect. By such a party a good business can be done at once, and a fortune made in three years. Apply in person or by letter to N. P. IGLEHART & CO., 36 Lasalle street. je6-r974-1w

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE! R. G. GOODWILLIE & CO., Beg to announce to the citizens of Chicago, that in consequence of the late fire at the corner of Beach and Mather streets, they have removed their Box Manufactory to 98 North Franklin Street, where there is every facility for carrying on an extensive business. R. G. G. & Co. take this opportunity of returning thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of patronage hitherto extended. je6-r953-3t

GREAT BARGAINS.—160 acres Good Prairie Land in Kankakee county, 45 miles from Chicago, for $5 per acre, cash. 600 acres good Farming Land in Jackson county, near Illinois Central Railroad, for $4 per acre, cash. ISAAC R. HITT, Agent, 98 Dearborn street. je6-r952-3t

THE NEW YACHT CONSTITUTION, Now lying at the head of Washington street, in the Basin, may be chartered by responsible parties for a day or evening. Address P. O. Box 2784. my23-r579-1m

$40,000 TO LOAN FOR A term of years, on good real estate security in the city of Chicago, in amounts of $2,000 to $5,000 at ten per cent. interest. Apply to GEO. CLEVELAND, of the firm of Taylor & Cleveland, 225 South Water street. je6-r958-1w

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS. CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET. je6-r981-1m

PRICES REDUCED. WE ARE SELLING FOR CASH

1C	10x14	Best	Charcoal	Tin	$9.50
1X	"	"	"	"	11.25
1C	Roofing	"	"	"	9.50
1X	"	"	"	"	11.00

EXTRA SIZES IN PROPORTION. A large and complete stock of GOODS FOR TINNERS USE, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, NAILS, GLASS FARMING TOOLS, AND FENCE WIRE, At the lowest market prices. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. my25-1stp Corner of State and Lake streets.

50 Bales Soda Corks, 50 Bales Assorted Corks, 50 Barrels Whiting, 50 Barrels Marble Dust, 100 Carboys Oil Vitrol, 100 lbs. Oil Sassafras, 100 lbs. Oil Wintergreen, 20 lbs. Oil Lemon, 20 lbs. Oil Bergamot, 1,000 lbs. Tartaric Acid, 150 lbs. Citric Acid, 25 Barrels Irish Moss, 25 Barrels American Isinglass, 20 Cases American Isinglass, For sale by SMITH & DWYER, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 92 and 94 Lake street, corner of Dearborn.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to JAS. WARRACK, 12 Lake street, Chicago. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents, Liverpool and New York. my21-r611-1mistp

WANTED, 1000 AGENTS. "THE MAP." JUST PUBLISHED, THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP, Showing at a glance the location of every Battle Field Stamped in Colors, Every Fort and Fortification Distinctly marked. In every respect the Great Map for the time. In the margin is given a concise and accurate description of every Battle, Regiments engaged, Generals, distances, &c., &c. Retail price, 25 cents. Sample by mail, post-paid, on receipt of retail price. Agents Wanted. LARGE PROFITS, QUICK SALES. Address R. R. LANDON, Agent, Post Office Box 4211, No. 88 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. je6-r972-1w

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Railroad Cars. 101 DEARBORN STREET. [my23-r580-1m]

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

THE SOUTH IN THE UNION.

To conquer the rebellion in the field, to defeat and disperse the armies of treason; to repossess and occupy all the places, and territory of the Union; and make all within its limits acknowledge and submit to its authority—important and vital as such results are, they do not constitute the whole of the duty of the General Government towards secession. The citizens of the South who have revolted and taken up arms against the Union, are not only to be compelled to lay down their weapons, and renew their allegiance to the Union; but they are if possible to be brought to see how great the folly of their course has been; how fraught with evil and mischief to themselves; and made to feel that the success of secession would have been fatal to their best prosperity and interest; while in returning to the Union they are coming back from a wild and mad career of misery and ruin, to the true and only paths of safety and peace. Simply to subjugate the followers of secession, and by main force of arms, to bind them down and break them into a sullen and defiant yielding to overmastering power, is not so desirable; and if attained would be an end of such doubtful good, that all might well shrink from the prospect. If there were no hope that our Southern fellow citizens, who have been stimulated to such fierce and desperate efforts against the Union; and who have flung themselves with such headlong and frantic fury against all the bars and gates that hindered their breaking forth from the sacred halls of their father's house, as from a loathsome and hated dungeon, could be brought back save by sheer strength; and we felt that they must be dragged and forced in again, and then could only be made to remain by being chained down and guarded by armed men, all of us should feel that the future of the Union was gloomy.

Now there is no real reason for any such dark and dismal forebodings; but on the contrary many and cheering indications and proofs, that the brethren who have been so grossly deceived and betrayed, and under the evil suggestions of bad men and their worst passions, have been carried captive into rebellion, will rejoice in being restored again to the old Union; will escape from the thraldom of their wily, treacherous, and wicked leaders as from the snares and power of their worst and most detested foes; and will escape within the defenses of the constitution with an ardor of patriotic loyalty and devotion greatly strengthened and deepened by the terrible sufferings of their unnatural revolt. Not to suppose this is to believe that all the millions who dwell in the South are to be given up to folly and passion; are to be smitten with blindness as with a curse, so that they cannot see where their true interest lies, or seeing it abandon themselves madly to the opposite paths of infamy and destruction. Neither is there any good reason for believing that the people of the Southern States will not come to approve the wisdom of that policy which designs the abolition of Slavery; but on the contrary much to prove that they will not only accept, but will come to demand and clamor for, measures which will secure that end; and secure it in the most speedy and effective manner. In endeavoring to forecast what the future action of the slave States will be on this important subject, we are too prone to mistake the noisy and showy demonstrations of the few aristocrats, whose social position and political power, have been all bred up and are now drawing their life from Slavery, for the genuine and undisputed sentiment of the whole people. But facts, and every man's reason, both show that this is not so. There is a deep seated wide-spread, and ever growing public opinion South, that sympathizes and agrees with the whole North, with all Europe, and with all enlightened men the world over, in the conviction that slavery is an evil, a bane and a blight to any people; that it must be done away with, if any nation that has it would prosper; and the sooner the better. The light that this rebellion has thrown in such a blaze on slavery, only confirms and illustrates this conviction. For it has shown southern Union men that the only real foe of the Union is slavery; and has brought these men slowly, but at last surely to the conclusion, that slavery must be given up if the Union would be preserved, and that the Union is of infinitely the most value. The drift of opinion South is to-day setting strongly towards the restoration of the Union. The people there will demand it soon, and so fixed will they become in that resolve, that slavery or any other institution, or man, or thing, that stands between them and the Union, will be beaten down and destroyed utterly.

REPUDIATING THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

In the second article of the proposed Constitution of Illinois, there is a direct and intentional conflict with both the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution. The old Articles of Confederation ordained that each State should retain all the powers "which are not by this Confederation *expressly* delegated to the United States." The Convention which drafted the Federal Constitution wholly omitted this article. The State of New Hampshire proposed as an amendment an article containing the words, "not *expressly and particularly delegated.*" The italicised words were stricken out of the tenth article of the adopted amendments. But the thirtieth section of the second article of our proposed State Constitution replaces the rejected phrase, "*expressly.*"

It will be seen at a glance that the insertion of this word materially changes the meaning of the clause. "Not *expressly* delegated," means, not delegated in *express words*. But "Not delegated," means, not delegated at all, either by express words, by fair inference, by implication, by the objects of the Constitution, or by the necessities of the case. This gives Congress a much wider scope than if confined to the powers delegated to it in *express words*, as under the Articles of Confederation. And such was the avowed intention of the men who framed an instrument designed to create a more "perfect union" between the people of the Republic. The Articles of Confederation had proved a failure, because they had not invested the National Government with power enough to command the obedience of the States, or the respect of foreign nations. The choice lay between one supreme sovereign power and prosperity, and a disjointed league of independent sovereignties and anarchy. The people wisely chose to remove the State barriers which separated them, and to assume absolute control of all matters in which they had a common interest. This resolve they carried out in adopting the Federal Constitution. To prove that they acted with a wise foresight, we need only point to the Southern rebellion, which has grown out of the persistent adhesion of some States to the Articles of Confederation, claiming for themselves sovereign authority within their own limits, and denying to the Federal Government all other powers not *expressly* delegated to it.

The proposed Constitution of Illinois, in defining the powers of the State, passes by the Federal compact and goes for its authority to the Articles of Confederation, interweaving a hypocritical show of respect for the national supremacy. In the first place, it sets forth that Illinois is a "free, sovereign, and independent State;" next, that the State may exercise "every power" which *it has not expressly* delegated to the Federal Government, or which is not prohibited to it by the Constitution of the United States. Now the State is most emphatically prohibited from exercising any of the powers of "independent sovereignty." It may not coin money, nor declare war, nor keep a standing army or navy in time of peace, nor regulate commerce, nor form treaties with foreign powers or with other States. All these prerogatives are necessary to sovereign independence. Moreover, we have already shown that the Federal Government has authority to exercise power *not* "expressly" delegated to it; but only delegated by fair inference, implication, and the necessities of the case. On no construction less liberal than this could the Government be maintained.

Again, our proposed Constitution declares that the people of Illinois shall forever enjoy and exercise every power not *by them* expressly delegated to the General Government. Now, it is very certain that the people of Illinois did never, through their State organization, or in any separate or distinct capacity, delegate to the General Government any power at all; that none of its prerogatives are derived from the *States;* but from the Constitution, which was the production of the *whole people* in their sovereign capacity. We doubt whether so much that is absurd, foolish, contradictory and mischievous, was ever before crowded into so small a compass as this thirtieth section.

Our government is founded on the idea of the original sovereignty of the people of the whole nation, not of the separate States. From the people alone all the States and national rights spring, and all reserved rights are reserved to them. This pretended jealousy of central power is a sham. It is not a jealousy for the rights of the people; but a mean hostility to their equal representation in the popular branch of Congress. It is a desire to set up against their power and sovereignties an oligarchy of State sovereignties. The doctrine of State "rights" has never been invoked to protect the rights of the people; but only to increase the usurped power of a domineering caste.

HAYTI RECOGNIZED.

Old conservatism is getting many hard knocks in these times, as it goes hobbling groaningly along in the wake of the progress of our age. Here now is a republic of niggers recognized as a nation by the United States, and these blacks admitted into the charmed circle of governments. Is there no rebuke in this recognition, to our own home system? These blacks once in their not very remote ancestry enjoyed the advantages of the same connection and relations to the white race so gently and carefully conserved by our pro-slavery Generals. But they fell from the grace of chattelhood to the unpoetic and commonplace relation of society implied in "every man for himself." To their present condition they have come through a page in their history that tells of the capacities of the black race to vindicate and fight for their own rights, and now the republic of President Geffrard may show some very respectable figures as the peaceable fruits of Freedom among the blacks. The population is nearly 600,000, their territory consists of 10,000 square miles, or about the same area as Vermont with the population of Maine. Their commercial page with this country alone shows a nearly balancing amount of about three millions in exports and imports. How it will help to restore docility to our blacks and make them the contented cattle they were when they learn as they will that their white lords have actually opened relations of amity and diplomacy with niggers. The protest of poor old Crittenden rises up like a feeble drowning wail over the spot which marks a mile stone in history, the recognition of the equality of races by this Government.

HON. I. N. ARNOLD AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.

There seems to be an impression prevailing to a certain extent, that our representative in Congress, Hon. I. N. Arnold, voted in the House for the postponement of the Bankrupt Bill. We have taken the pains to obtain the facts in the case. In the House of Representatives, on the 4th of April, two votes were taken upon the bill:

The first was on the

"Motion submitted by Mr. Roscoe Conkling, and pending when the House adjourned on Monday last, to suspend the rules, so as to enable him to move that the bill of the House (H. R. 387) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States be made a special order immediately after the Pacific railroad bill is disposed of."

The yeas and nays were taken upon the question, and Mr. Arnold voted in the AFFIRMATIVE. But two-thirds not voting with Mr. Arnold, the motion was defeated.

"Mr. Washburne then moved that the further consideration of the said bill (H. R. 387) be postponed until the fourth Wednesday in December next."

The yeas and nays being called, Mr. Arnold voted in the NEGATIVE. But the motion to postpone was carried. Such is the record of Mr. Arnold on the Bankrupt Bill.

We may add that we *know* that Mr. Arnold is in favor of the passage of a judiciously drawn Bankrupt Bill, and those who assert the contrary are either mistaken or wilfully misrepresent him.

The $35,500 Subsidy to the National Intelligencer.

The following is the resolution and vote appropriating $35,500 as a subsidy to the *National Intelligencer:*

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to procure from the publishers, for the use of the House library, at a cost not exceeding what has heretofore been paid for the said work, one hundred copies or sets of the Annals of Congress and Register of Debates, and pay the same out of the contingent fund of the House: *Provided,* That the copies or sets remaining in the hands of the proprietors after the execution of this resolution shall not be sold or disposed of until they have been offered to Congress.

YEAS—Messrs. *Alley*, Baily, *Baxter*, Biddle, Jacob B. Blair, *Blake*, George H. Browne, William G. Brown, Calvert, Casey, Clements, Corning, Cox, Crittenden, *Delano*, Dunlap, *Dunn*, *Ely*, English, Fisher, *Gooch*, *Goodwin*, Grider, Haight, *Hanchett*, Harding, Harrison, *Horton*, Johnson, Law, Leary, *McPherson*, Mallory, Maynard, Menzies, *Moorhead*, Noble, Noell, Nugent, Pendleton, Perry, John S. Phelps, *Pomeroy*, Price, *Alexander H. Rice*, Richardson, *Riddle*, James S. Rollins, Segar, Sheffield, Shiel, John B. Steele, *Stevens*, Benjamin F. Thomas, Francis Thomas, *Train*, Vorhees, Wadsworth, *Walton*, Ward, Webster, Whaley, Albert S. White, Chilton A. White, Wickliffe, and Woodruff—76.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, *Baker*, *Beaman*, *Francis P. Blair*, *Buffington*, *Chamberlin*, *Clark*, Cobb, *Colfax*, *Frederick A. Conkling*, *Roscoe Conkling*, *Dawes*, *Diven*, *Edgerton*, *Edwards*, *Fessenden*, *Frank*, *Granger*, *Gurley*, *Hickman*, Holman, *Hutchins*, *Julian*, *Kelly*, *William Kellogg*, Kerrigan, Knapp, *Lansing*, *Loomis*, *Lovejoy*, *McKnight*, *Mitchell*, *Anson P. Morrill*, *Justin S. Morrill*, *Nixon*, Odell, *Olin*, *Patton*, *Pike*, *Porter*, *Potter*, *John H. Rice*, Robinson, *Edward H. Rollins*, *Sargent*, *Sedgwick*, *Shanks*, *Sloan*, William G. Steele, *Stratton*, *Trimble*, *Trowbridge*, *Van Horn*, *Van Valkenburgh*, Verree, *Wilson*, *Windom*, and *Worcester*—58.

RECAPITULATION.

Ayes—Republicans (in *italics*), 19; Democrats and Border State (in roman), 57.
Noes—Republicans, 51; Democrats and Border State, 7.

Mr. Hickman stated in debate that plenty of these old sets could be bought at second hand, at less than half the *Intelligencer* price, if called by public advertisement; and it was not denied.

There are now 100 complete sets in the various libraries of the House and Senate, and this resolution provides for the purchase of 100 more. But the swindle does not end here. It provides that the *Intelligencer* firm shall not sell the remainder of the edition, without first offering them to Congress. Of course nobody but Congress would ever think of buying them. The governments of Europe have all been supplied with them by a former appropriation. There will still be 200 sets left, as the material for further fraud and corruption.

It will be noticed that Voorhees, of Indiana, who recently made an inflammatory speech about the public expenditures, voted for this miserable and criminal waste of the people's money.

From Cumberland Gap.

The Danville (Ky.) *Tribune* learns by returned visitors from Cumberland Gap, that the Federal troops at that point were put in motion on Thursday last, with their faces southward, eager for the expected meeting of the rebels, and fully determined to give them all that is necessary for a vindication of the cause which has engaged them.

Gen. Cass Taken Ill.

On Monday last, Gen. Cass, while in attendance on the funeral of the late Mrs. Campeau, at St. Anne's Church, Detroit, was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and conveyed to his home with many fears of his immediate decease. He was considerably better, however, on the following day.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* insists that Butler's famous Order No. 28, which Beauregard said was to "fire the Southern army," did so—and it *went off!*

FROM HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Evacuation of Corinth.

FULL AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The First Regiments Inside the Enemy's Entrenchments.

IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS BURNED.

QUAKER GUN COMMUNICATIONS TO HALLECK.

What General Halleck Will Do.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURG LANDING, June 2, 1862.

Indisposition prevented my going out to Corinth on Friday, but I dispatched a trusty representative to that place, and from him have gathered as full particulars of the evacuation as I could have obtained myself, to which I add matters gleaned by myself in a ride to the front yesterday. I have also secured a valuable military map of the town and of the position of the advanced divisions of our army on Thursday, before our troops made the final forward movement. This map is authentic, having been prepared by the military engineers for Gen. Halleck's use. The locations of most of the buildings in Corinth are made from recollection, and, of course, not being properly a portion of the surveyed part of the map, may not be laid down exactly in the proper places. The map is, however, correct enough even in this respect for all practical purposes.

The positions of the various divisions of the army on Thursday morning were as designated on the map. On that day a further advance of about 1,000 yards was ordered, and made by Thursday evening. This brought our troops to within, probably, less than 1,000 yards, or within easy shelling distance of Corinth. And, indeed, so close were they that one of our shells fell upon or into a locomotive, killing the engineer, also killing and wounding several other persons in the vicinity, and tearing the engine to fragments. Another shell fell into a house, killing a woman who was in it, and setting fire to the building. The town was almost completely deserted by the people. A couple of old and plain looking women were all that were to be seen. There were but one or two inhabitants of the male sex met with in any portion of it. The population had doubtless vacated it through fear of the expected bombardment.

The location of the various divisions of the army on Tuesday morning, were as shown in the map. On Tuesday, at noon, a farther advance of a mile was ordered, and by the evening of that day the various divisions had reached the advanced lines as laid down in the map, or within 1,000 yards of the rebel entrenchments, where they commenced entrenching as before. As the advanced divisions went forward the reserves took up the positions which the former had located. Thus, had the enemy driven in our first line of entrenchments, the army could have fallen back upon the next, and even, were we defeated, there were two other lines at least at which stands could be made. During the advance every inch of the ground was disputed by the rebel pickets, which were out in force, and firing from behind the trees, fences, &c., in fact, from wherever a favorable spot could be found. Notwithstanding we lost but few men.

On Wednesday morning, nevertheless, Gen. Pope's corps met with large bodies of the enemy on the left, in front of Gen. Paine's division—which, by the bye, is a fighting division with a fighting general, having done more work of this character since the landing of the corps at Hamburg than any other in the entire army. The enemy evidently regard the repeated and vigorous attacks of Gen. Pope on the left (their right) with anything but favor. Their right wing once turned, and their communication with the South by the Mobile and Ohio railroad would be cut off, which would include half their means of retreat. The most vigorous defense of the enemy was accordingly always made on their right. Here were their most formidable batteries. On their left they had merely rifle pits with abattis in front, while on the right were earthworks with traverses, embrasures, lunettes, &c., commanding all the approaches. Some of these works have a clean sweep of two miles and a half from three faces. There were also other and detached earthworks on elevated places. The whole formed a most formidable line of defense, extending from the left of the town to a point some distance north of the Charleston and Memphis railroad, say six or seven miles.

But returning to my sketch of the two days' progress of the army preceding the evacuation of the place. The attack on Gen. Pope's corps on Wednesday, was so determined and made in such strong force by the enemy, that we lost three field pieces belonging to Hiscock's battery, and a Parrott gun belonging to another, the name of which I could not obtain. The loss of these guns was occasioned by the giving way of their infantry supports. Our men, however, succeeded in spiking the pieces before abandoning them. It is stated that one of our infantry regiments was reprimanded by Gen. Pope for bad conduct in this action, but for this I will not vouch, as I have not yet learned the fact officially, and for the same reason will not do perhaps an innocent regiment injury by circulating that which may be entirely without foundation. The brigade which bore the brunt of this action was that of Gen. Sweeny, and is composed of the 10th Illinois, commanded by the gallant Col. Morgan, one of the best regiments in the service, the 11th Missouri, the 16th Illinois, and one other regiment whose number I did not get. The Yates sharpshooters were in advance. Other regiments of the corps were subsequently brought up to support the brigade, and after a sharp and well contested action the enemy were compelled to retire, leaving the captured guns, including the Parrott, behind them. Finally, Gen. Pope fell back a short distance, and rested his forces for the night. The number of killed and wounded in this action on our part was about 100, divided about as follows, as nearly as I could obtain them, the various regiments changing positions so often, as they advanced, that it was almost impossible to get correct information.

	Killed.	Wounded.
11th Missouri	15	40
10th Illinois	6	12
16th Illinois	3	8
Total	23	60

The loss of the Yates sharp shooters was trifling, a few having been slightly wounded. This is a splendid body of men, and has done most excellent service here. They, as well as the Birge's sharpshooters, have been in the advance all the time, amidst great danger, and exposed to privation, toils, want of rest, &c., which are sufficient to daunt the courage, damp the ardor and try the patience, endurance and fortitude of the very best disciplined troops. Both of these regiments have already earned an enduring fame for themselves and their country. The enemy must have lost a considerable number in this action, and the haste with which he retired on Wednesday night showed that he anticipated warm work in the morning.

Early on Thursday morning, the Yates sharpshooters were again thrown out as skirmishers. It was scarcely daylight, and they were actually compelled to grope their way through the woods and underbrush. Approaching the earthworks of the enemy very cautiously, and at length climbing over them, they found them almost entirely deserted. A score or so of mounted men behind them fired a few scattering shots, and then hastily retired. Lieut. Baker, of the Yates sharpshooters, with four or five of his men, was the first to enter the earthworks lying adjacent to the Memphis and Charleston railroad track. In it he found a large lot of knapsacks, filled with excellent military clothing. In a short time several of the privates of the sharpshooters might be seen strutting, about in mock dignity, dressed up in rebel officer's uniforms. Shortly afterwards another redoubt, being the enemy's extreme right, was taken possession of, having also been abandoned.

Previously to these movements, however, the enemy commenced blowing up their magazines, fixed ammunition, military stores, &c., and also burning the provisions that remained in the place. It was between three and four o'clock on Thursday morning when our pickets and sharp-shooters from the right and left divisions of the army and the centre—Gen. W. T. Sherman's, Gen. Pope's and Gen. Nelson's—entered the place. They immediately dispatched back couriers to their respective divisions to hasten them up. Of course the word was received with rejoicing and obeyed with alacrity, each division being desirous of having the honor of planting the first Federal flag behind the enemy's works. Gen. Pope's corps entered by the lower or Farmington road, Gen. Nelson's by the main or Corinth road, and Gen. W. T. Sherman's by the upper or Purdy road. All these roads at an early hour on Friday morning were crowded with our troops, pushing forward, followed by their baggage. So much was this the case that many brigades, although eager to get up and thus take a part in what was expected would be a general engagement, could not do so on account of being impeded by the baggage trains which blocked up the roads through the woods in every direction.

Gen. Pope's corps elevated the Federal flag on the court house, the 39th Ohio claiming the honor, and Gen. Sherman's division did the same on the ladies' college or seminary to the west of the place. Gen. Nelson's division, however, claims the honor of having been first in the place, and the 27th Kentucky of having planted the first Federal flag within the works, on the brow of a hill immediately behind the rebel batteries. Major Noyes of Cincinnati, of the 24th Ohio regiment, claims the credit of having planted the Federal flag upon the young ladies' seminary; but the honor of the achievement is also disputed for Hon. David Stuart of your city, the gallant Colonel of the fighting Illinois 55th. And my opinion is that Colonel Dave's claim on that score admits of no dispute, for doubtless he was "thar" when the deed was consummated.

"So faithful in love, and so gallant in war,
The honor is doubtless to our Lochinvar."

Gen. Sherman with his usual impetuosity pushed his force to the west of the place in close pursuit of the enemy, but coming upon an extensive swamp which had been bridged, he found the latter burned, and thus all pursuit in that quarter effectually cut off.

About two o'clock in the afternoon Gen. Halleck made his *entre* accompanied by his staff and body guard. He rode through the place and passing the headquarters of Beauregard, a brick building in the French style, reined up his horse for a moment for the purpose of taking a good look at it. He rode around the town, but did not dismount, if I except one instance. In passing out at the northeast side of the place his horse tripped up on a telegraph wire which was lying across the road, and nearly threw its rider. The General immediately dismounted, superintended the elevation of the wire to its proper position and then passed on.

It appears that in evacuating the place on Thursday night, the rebel main body passed out by the railroads, leaving 40,000 men as a rear guard. The division of this corps that evacuated the place in a southeasterly direction was commanded by Van Dorn, and it is said Gen (Bishop) Polk commanded the last division that left in a westerly direction. These facts were obtained from two sons of an old lady, a resident of Corinth, by Gen. Nelson. This lady proved to be the grand-niece of Alexander Hamilton. The sons were fine looking and intelligent young men, and spoke freely to our officers of the rebel army, its officers, and its movements. The old lady frankly admitted that she was a secessionist; that her sympathies were entirely with the South in this struggle; that she thought it was entitled to its independence, and hoped it would achieve it, but was afraid it would not. She also stated that Gen. Beauregard had been extremely kind and attentive to her, and had constantly sent her supplies while he remained in the place.

The 22d Ohio was the first regiment of Buell's corps which entered the place. Among the first regiments to enter with Sherman's division was the celebrated 8th Missouri, one of the best fighting regiments in our army.

Nothing of value in a military point of view was found in the place, notwithstanding that the freight depot had not actually been blown up until our troops had entered it. Every thing had been carefully removed, apparently days beforehand. On Thursday night the enemy commenced their final evacuation, and it is stated that twenty trains of cars filled with troops left the town within the previous twenty-four hours.

To the right of the road by which Nelson's division entered was a large wooden gun, mounted on an earthwork, the muzzle peeping out of an embrasure. Upon it the following inscription, on a piece of white paper, was tacked:

"Old Halleck take care or you will get your brains blown out!"

On a sign board on the road by which Pope's division entered was nailed a piece of paper, on which the following was written:

"We whipped you like h—l on Sunday, 6th of April; you thrashed us like the d—l on Monday, the 7th; and for fear you will thrash us like damnation to-day, we bid you good-bye."

Four wooden or Quaker guns were found in the works.

The troops entered between seven and eight o'clock, and those that entered on the right found that the plates and dishes had not been removed from the breakfast table, in the ladies seminary. The appearance of the table indicated that the meal had been a hasty one. Nothing loth, our boys turned to and finished what the rebels had left.

I stated in a former letter that it was said the rebels were short of provisions, and that the water was bad. These do not appear to have been the facts. Immense quantities of flour in barrels had been piled up in heaps and burned; also large quantities of beef and bacon, the latter an article which it was stated the rebels did not possess. As to water, that was found of good quality, and in large quantity. Several gentlemen inform us that they partook of that in the well at the depot and found it to be the most excellent they ever drank. Yet I was informed otherwise by several professed Union men who had fled from Corinth and obtained protection and employment within our lines. There is but one small creek and that is in front of the rebel lines in the immediate neighborhood of Corinth. It is formed by springs of the most beautiful chalybeate water that is to be found anywhere. That the place is healthy, is evident from the fact that Tishimongo, (the county,) according to the census, is the most healthy in the United States.

Corinth is a straggling sort of town composed principally of wooden buildings and containing some fifteen hundred inhabitants. It was settled as late as 1855, and the stumps of the forest trees still remain in all directions in the streets. The woods come up to the town almost on all sides, and are pretty dense on the west and south of it. A creek, the only one in the vicinity, bounds it on the east and north. There are the usual number of stores, of which groceries, saloons and eating houses take precedence, and a few forwarding and commission houses. West of the city are the private residences. A very few of these are fine and there are some rather pretty cottages in the French style, which appears to be the prevailing one at the South. The trees in this part of the town are generally left standing, forming a pleasant shade. With a little Northern taste and skill this portion of the place might be made really charming for residences. But here, as elsewhere at the South, there is a total want of that air of comfort, neatness and elegance which constitutes the great attraction in the suburbs of our Northern cities. In this, also, the blighting curse of slavery may be discovered by the most superficial observer. The female seminary is located in this part of the city, and is in reality the only building of any pretension in the place. It is built of red brick, with Ionic brick columns to the portico, which reaches to the full height of the structure. It is three stories in hight and has the usual wooden observatory on the top, and is about 100 feet front by thirty-five in depth, and is called the Corona Female College. The proprietor is Mr. L. B. Gaston. It was opened in 1857, and closed on the 1st of February 1861, on account of the rebellion. It was taken possession of by the rebels for the purposes of a general hospital when they first occupied the place. Two young ladies of the family of Mr. Gaston were in the building. They claimed to be strongly secesh, and stated that Beauregard had offered their father a large sum of money to move with him forty miles south, and that the general was greatly attached to the family and had exhibited marked kindness and attention to them. They also said that his evacuation was merely strategical, and that they never saw a crowd of boys so anxious to fight us Yankees as were Beauregard's officers and men. The whole army, said these young ladies, was very much disgusted when the order to retreat was given, and it was received with groans or derisive cheers by almost every regiment.

For the correctness of my description of the place, I refer you to Mr. Lovey, the talented artist of Frank Leslie's paper, who has taken some fine sketches of the batteries, and also of the principal streets and buildings of the town.

It was stated by contrabands that Beauregard had left on Wednesday night for Okolona, about forty miles to the south, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad; by some of the white residents that he had gone to Richmond some days ago; by others that he had retired to Holly Springs, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad; by others still that 25,000 of the army had retreated to Kossuth, a few miles west of Corinth, and the main body to Grand Junction, on the Charleston and Memphis railroad.

In connection with the general advance of the army on Wednesday, it may here be appropriate to state that Col. Elliott of the 2d Iowa cavalry was sent out on Thursday morning, in command of an expedition consisting of his own regiment and portions of the 2d and 3d Michigan. The whole force numbered 1,800 men. Col. E.'s instructions were to burn a bridge and culvert upon the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at a place called Booneville. This he succeeded in doing, and also in tearing up the track in two or three places. He had not been there long when a rebel train containing large quantities of stores came in sight, which he captured. He also took prisoners some six hundred infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, and captured three guns. Another portion of Gen. Pope's corps also captured a train of wagons and some six or seven thousand stand of small arms, being a portion of a lot that belonged to dead, wounded and sick soldiers or deserters. The arms the rebel guard attempted to burn, but most of them were saved in a damaged state. Col. Elliott was compelled to release his prisoners on parole, not having any means of sending them to the rear. These were in reality the only visible material advantages gained by us in the celebrated siege of Corinth.

The evacuation had a very depressing as well as exasperating effect upon our army. The whole army of the West were burning to wipe out the reverse of the Sunday of the celebrated battle of Shiloh. They also eagerly desired to strike such a blow upon the enemy as would finish up the war and enable them to return to their homes and their avocations. Our army is not composed of professional soldiers, but of men who have taken the field on principle, from a strong sense of duty, in fact wholly from patriotic motives. They want a short war, even if it is necessarily to be a bloody one. They feel it is better to die by the enemy than by those lingering diseases incident to change of climate, camp life, its privations, &c., &c.

The army I find to be somewhat divided in opinion as respects the wisdom of Gen. Halleck's operations since he took the field, the majority siding against him. Both sides, however, accord to him great executive and administrative ability. Many are of the opinion that he has too much caution and lacks that one great and necessary qualification to a successful general, viz: the faculty of happily seizing the proper moment at which to strike a blow, and also the nerve to commence an action after he has brought his men into the field, and properly placed them there. The friends of General Halleck, who are in more immediate personal contact with him, assert that he has done every thing just right. Whether they speak for the General, and are inspired by him or not, I, of course, cannot positively say, but presuming that they are, I will give them their version of the evacuation and the reasons why it should be considered as the result of an admirable piece of strategy on his part. They state in the first place that Gen. Halleck's army was greatly overestimated by the rebels. If this is a fact, and was known to Gen. Halleck, he certainly should have taken advantage of it, and fallen upon the rebels with such vigor as to convince them of its truth by personal application. If it is not, then the point is not well taken. Again, if Gen. Halleck bragged on his strength, so did the rebels on theirs, and the result would appear that they greatly outbragged him. Indeed, to such an extent was our General alarmed, that he kept calling for reinforcements continually, actually denuding other points of troops. At a late date he frightened the northwestern States from their propriety, by telegraphing for all the troops that could possibly be spared, even for those employed as guards over the rebel prisoners.

Gen. Halleck's friends say in the next place that Beauregard, up to Thursday week (the 22d of May) desired nothing so much as a general assault upon his lines by our army. If this be so then the bragging on our part was all to no purpose, and this also effectually disposes of the first point. It is stated that Beauregard had his whole army out to make an attack upon our lines on the 22d of May, and would have made one, had not Price, with his division, lost his way in the woods. This the rebels (say Gen. Halleck's friends) give as the ostensible reason, but the General knew better. He knew that it was because Price could not bring his men up to the "sticking place." Knowing this, then, why did the General wait a week before he made his assault upon an army which was so demoralized as to refuse to fight under one of its best generals; under a man who is said by some to be looked upon with a greater degree of confidence than even Beauregard himself? And, again, if this was the case, why did Beauregard wait a week longer for Gen. Halleck to make his attack, surrounded too as he (B.) was by a demoralized army? Our general did not expect and did not receive any material reinforcements and the delay was thus of no earthly use. Did not the general, however, eagerly look for our gunboats, up or down the Mississippi, thus hoping that the enemy would be taken in reverse and he would not be compelled to risk his reputation and a battle at the same time?

In the third place, General Halleck's friends attest that the enemy had become very much demoralized; that the Tennesseans complained that they were being taken too far South, the Louisianians too far north, &c. Also that the rebels were short of certain kinds of provisions. Very well, then, why did not the general take advantage of these things, and fall upon a demoralized and starving army? But the truth is, the admirable order in which the retreat or evacuation was conducted effectually refutes this, which leaves the general's friends but their fourth and last point, which is this, that when Beauregard found Gen. Halleck really intended to attack him, and had brought his army up to a point where it was impossible for it to remain without doing so or being in turn assaulted, he made up his mind, as the boys say to "skedaddle." Now, it will be seen that this last point is so well taken that it effectually demolishes all the others, and thus irrefutably demonstrates that had Gen. Halleck only made up his mind to attack Beauregard weeks sooner than he did, the result would be precisely what it is now, or, on the other hand, might cause the utter route and discomfiture of the entire rebel army.

But there are many generals and other officers in the army who openly censure Gen. Halleck's course. They say that had the fight taken place weeks ago, an immense sacrifice of life would have been saved. For twenty days previously to Thursday week last, 11,000 sick left the army for home, hundreds and perhaps thousands of them never to return. Since the battle of Shiloh, it is safe to say that the army lost from thirty to thirty-five thousand men in this way alone. Would an attack have cost the lives of one-eighth of this number? Then there is the loss of all the moral effect of a disastrous defeat upon the enemy to be put into the scale of Gen. Halleck's opponent. This is immense. As it now stands, the moral effect is against us, and favorable to the enemy.

The strongest point made by the friends of Gen. Halleck is, that on the issue of the battle the fate of the southwest depended; that had an accident happened, the consequences would have been fearful. His friends also state that the General had received imperative orders at Washington not to strike a blow unless he was perfectly sure of the result. That such a dispatch was sent, I, myself, have had ocular demonstration. But this statement overthrows the idea put forth by Gen. Halleck's friends, that the demoralization of Beauregard's army was the cause of the evacuation. No one can deny to Beauregard, after this second exhibition of his stragetical skill, the qualities of a great commander. He has evidently the full confidence of his men, in defeat as well as victory, in the hour of disaster as well as of triumph. No more pooh, poohing him on your parts, messrs. generals, but go to work and exhibit to the people but a tithe of his skill and a fraction of his power to create resources out of apparently most limited means, and the people will give you all the credit you can possibly desire, and "more too," as the boys say.

Gen. Halleck will now doubtless take possession of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, from Columbus to Corinth. I understand it is to be guarded along its whole length by the brigade of Gen. Quimby of Kansas, who is now at Cairo for that purpose. He will also probably cease to use the Tennessee River to a very great extent, and will remove the depots of provisions farther up the stream, in close proximity to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, which will also be taken possession of. Beauregard, if he has not done so already, will be compelled to retire to his last line of defense, the Vicksburg and Savanna railroad, running through the middle of Mississippi, Tennessee, and Georgia to Savannah. The base of this line will be Mobile. And in this connection I learn that the operator in the Corinth telegraph office stated that Beauregard had dispatched orders to defend Mobile at all hazards, as it was to be made a point of great strategical importance. In one of my earlier letters I stated that this would be the rebel general's next move, which turns out to be correct.

In the meantime the boats at the Pittsburg, Hamburg and Buell Landings, have received orders not to land any more freight, but to hold themselves in readiness to move at any moment.

One or two amusing incidents occurred in connection with the entre of our troops. A number of civilians got in early on Friday morning with the advanced troops, and just as they were climbing over the breastworks the rebels blew up their magazine. The blaze and noise of the explosion were too much for the nerves of the party, and a most undignified skedaddle was the consequence. Some of them afterwards said that they thought the whole rebel batteries had opened upon them.

A civilian, who was bound to be in the battle, if battle there was to be, got a friend, an officer of Halleck's body guard, to lend him the horse, clothing and arms of a sick trooper. He took his place in the ranks and at first attempting by his own unaided skill to go through the evolutions, soon found that his horse knew more military than he, and thenceforth allowed the dumb animal to go through the "motions" unaided, which he did without once making a mistake. Gen. Halleck little knew when he rode down the line, and glanced at his well appointed body guard, that one of those "d——d newspaper correspondents" looked him right in the eye, from under one of those infernally ugly looking trooper hats. F.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

J. B. Stinson, Esq., to His Constituents.

SANDWICH, June 3, 1862.

To the People of DeKalb County:

As your delegate to the late constitutional convention of the State of Illinois, I have been requested by some of my fellow-citizens to express to you through our county paper, my views in regard to the proposed new constitution adopted by that convention, and upon which you in common with the people of this State at large, are to pass judgment on the 17th inst. It gives me pleasure to comply with this invitation, so far as I may be able to do so within the limits of a newspaper article.

I was elected your representative in the convention, as you all know, upon no partisan issue—by a union of the men of all parties—and I entered that body with the honest and earnest intention of contributing what I could to the adoption of such necessary and desirable amendments to our present constitution, as the experience of fifteen years of prosperity under it since its adoption, had shown to be expedient. But the heavy Democratic majority which controlled the convention (obtained in such a manner as is not necessary to speak of) soon convinced those of us who had come to it with pledges and sentiments opposed to partisan action in such a body, and in the midst of the perils and distractions of our common country, that our influence would be small indeed in *such* a convention. You are aware that the convention organized under the whip and spur of a party caucus, appointing Democratic officers throughout, from president to page, and some of them, too, persons well known in the communities where they reside, as anything but earnest "Union men," and, among others, the president himself, I may say, who was quite uncertain even up to the day of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, whether he would sustain the loyal government of the country, or the rebels in arms.

The committees who were to prepare and report articles for adoption by the convention, were appointed by *such* a chairman, and of course were so constituted as to give the desired *shape* to every article upon which the convention should act.

Notwithstanding all this, we of the minority labored faithfully and persistently, for the adoption of such amendments to the organic law, as we believed would tend to secure the highest welfare of the *whole* people of our noble State. It soon became evident, however, that the majority had determined to construct *a new constitution, entire,* instead of proposing to the people a few simple amendments to the old one, as they had intended in ordering the convention, and as we desired to do—and worse than that, it also became evident that in every article where it was possible, *some* advantage was to be secured to the Democratic party of the State.

Under these circumstances, of course there could be nothing like harmony in the action of the convention, and in the end only fifty-five delegates signed the constitution, as adopted, and several of these only as a matter of form, while in fact opposed to its adoption, (as for instance Bartley of Gallatin, Sheldon of Winnebago, and Anthony and Mahike of Cook), while some twenty of us utterly refused, even by signing the instrument, to give a seeming indorsement to it.

I say to you then, my fellow citizens, in all frankness and most emphatically, that I am opposed to the adoption of the proposed "new constitution." While there are some provisions in it which I could heartily approve as amendments to our present constitution, there are others, many others, to which I could never give my assent.

Let me specify some of my objections:

1. The proposed new constitution imposes no restrictions upon the legislature in fixing the salaries of the officers provided for in it—State officers, from governor down, judges, (circuit, supreme and county,) members of assembly, &c., thus leaving the temptation to these officers and their friends, and to all candidates for their places, to bring an undue influence to bear upon the members of the legislature to give them high and extravagant salaries. The present constitution fixes absolutely all these salaries, and while in some instances they may be too low, that evil is much less than the one referred to, especially in these times of low prices and high taxes, when officers and tax-eaters are doing quite as well as the people, the tax-payers, who support them.

2. The expenses of the State and of the several counties must be vastly increased by the adoption of the proposed constitution—partly by the increase of officers, such as additional senators and representatives, attorney general, county attorney, etc., and partly by the virtual creation of a new court in each county, by giving the county court jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court in many cases, thus requiring the attendance of juries, and prosecutors, a lawyer for a judge, with salary corresponding, etc.

3. The proposed constitution impairs, and, to a great extent, destroys that ancient bulwark of the personal liberty of the citizen—the grand jury—and allows one to be put on trial for crime without the presentment of the grand inquest of the county, composed of his peers, and through the mere caprice or malice of the public prosecutor. This is change, indeed, and change in a provision of the common law of the land as our fathers handed it down to us, of the highest importance to us, but is it improvement? I confess I fear to try the experiment, especially in such times as these, when it would seem that the utmost vigilence were needed to preserve all our ancient rights, so fearfully imperilled in the midst of the violence and distractions of the times.

4. The proposed constitution practically disfranchises at least 100,000 citizens of the northern half of the State, by the iniquitous and partisan appointment of members of assembly which it makes among the several counties, while the apportionment law of the last Legislature makes a reasonably fair distribution of the members. The old is better than the new.

5. The proposed constitution, unwisely, in my judgment, cuts down the term of office of the governor from four to three years—and its adoption should cause the removal of the present Governor, whose activity and zeal in efforts to sustain the national government in its mighty struggles with a rebellion, the most infamous since the fall of Lucifer, have endeared him to all loyal hearts in the commonwealth, but were of themselves sufficient cause of hatred and calumny to the semi-secessionists, who controlled the convention, and who ardently desire his disgrace and overthrow.

6. The adoption of the proposed constitution would involve our whole State in a heated political contest, over the election of State officers to be held under it, in November, and at a time when all the energies of our State authorities and people ought to be directed to the support of the national administration, and the destruction of rebels and the rebellion. We have no time for such political battles as the partisan framers of the new constitution invite us to. The cause of our country demands all the strength and resources we have to spare.

7. All *secession sympathizers* and *rebel apologists* are in favor of the new constitution—therefore all loyal and true men ought to be opposed to it.

I have thus given to you, my fellow-citizens, a few reasons why I oppose the new constitution. I might give many more, but I have already exceeded the limits intended in this communication.

I trust that the action of the citizens of the Prairie State on the ever memorable 17th day of June, now so near at hand, when the vote shall be taken upon the question of adoption or rejection will be such as to show to the country that the dwellers upon these magnificent prairies are not unworthy descendants of the men who fought at Bunker Hill.

J. B. STINSON.

Fourteen Pertinent Questions.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

EGYPT, May 31st, 1862.

Will you have the kindness to give the following interrogatories a place in the columns of the TRIBUNE. We want light down this way, and hope some Democrat will answer, *seriatim:*

1. Why are all secessionists in the North Democrats?
2. Why do these secession Democrats insist that the South "can never be conquered"?
3. Why are the same men so terribly exercised about "*expost facto* laws," "bills of attainder," &c., whenever the question of confiscation is raised?
4. Why did they oppose the passage of the bill confiscating the property of rebels?
5. When any question is raised about which there might be some legal doubt, why do they always argue the rebel side of the question?
6. When talking with Republicans about the Federal army, why do they almost always speak of it as "*your army*"?
7. Why do they always insist that all bills introduced into Congress which in any way relates to slavery or the rebels, are "unconstitutional"?
8. Why do they continually insist that the government will never pay its debts, but will repudiate when the war is over?
9. Why do they continually find fault when the government feeds the "contrabands"?
10. Why were they opposed to emancipation in the District of Columbia?
11. Why do they insist, that they President, in his message, endorsed Cameron's acts?
12. Are Vallandigham and Voorhees members of the Democratic party, "in good and regular standing?" and was "one Jefferson Davis" ever a member of the same party?
13. Why do they continually "pitch in" to the financial policy of the government, insisting that there is no honesty in the Departments; and that the country is ruined?
14. Do they wish to preserve slavery, if it can be legally wiped out by military authority or otherwise?

Will any Democrat please answer, and not dodge the questions?

Affectionately, SAM.

Consistency.

KENOSHA, Wis., June 2, 1862.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Thousands and tens of thousands of men are anxious to aid our army in making intrenchments, and otherwise; and yet, while every division of the army is suffering, and rendered comparatively inefficient for the want of such help, we will not accept of it.

These men will work for their subsistence; and yet we pay others three times as much for the same service.

They are acclimated to the hot climate of the South, and we get unacclimated men, and have steamer load after steamer load of sick crowding all of the hospitals of the country. They are rugged and used to severe toil, and we get clerks and men unaccustomed to exposures like those of camp life.

They are on the ground, and will come themselves where they are needed; we pay millions of dollars to transport others there.

It would be a boon to them to do the work, and we induce others to do it, who make great sacrifices thereby.

All of these men are now at work for the enemy and wish to leave him and work for us; but we virtually compel them to continue to work for the enemy.

We will weaken the enemy by taking his horses and cattle, but we will not take his slaves, although thereby he would be much more weakened.

We claim that by conscription we can compel any loyal person to serve his country in the army; and yet we dare not accept the services of the slaves of the enemy voluntarily tendered.

The relation of master and slave is the cause of the war; and yet we will not permit that relation to be sundered in any instance where we can prevent it.

Our enemy has another enemy, more numerous than he is; and yet we are so Quixotic that we will not permit him to be injured by any one except ourselves—no matter what sacrifices of treasure and life it costs us.

Our enemy has continued to practice upon us every cruelty, treachery and barbarity; and yet we decline to use an efficient, appropriate and legitimate defense, fearing lest we should imitate the enemy.

No wonder the slaveholders think we are fit to be ruled, like the poor white trash about them. O, mudsill! how long will you have mud in your brain? O, Democrat! how long will you cringe to the aristocrat? O, lover of liberty! how long will you consider the claim of the master to his slave, more sacred than all other rights? O, patriot! how many precious lives of loyal men shall be sacrificed before you will dare assert your rights? Let us not deny our stupidity, our degradation and our moral cowardice. The putrid atmosphere of the slave pen has diseased us all.

A Mistake.

Many people have got the impression that the recent proclamation issued by the President, and re-issued by Gov. Yates, for 50,000 more troops, calls for that number from Illinois. The number for this State is her ratio f 50,000—say about 3,000.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Benjamin De Forrest, a book-keeper in the employ of Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, New York, was arrested Monday on a charge of embezzling sums amounting in the aggregate to $10,569. His employers allege that these embezzlements have been going on since January, 1860. The accused, who is a man of family, was committed for examination.

FROM AUCTION.
RECEIVED THIS DAY
Thursday, May 22, 1862,
ANOTHER LOT OF 500 PIECES OF THOSE
PINE APPLE MUSLINS
A new and beautiful article for summer dresses. We are selling them at THREE SHILLINGS a yard—just half price.
100 Doz. Real French Embroidered Revered and Home Stitched Handkerchiefs,
For One Dollar. Regular price Three Dollars.
150 Doz. of the finest quality of
LADIES LISLE HOSE.
Plain, open worked and embroidered.
For Two and Three Shillings.
Regular price six shillings and one dollar.
500 Doz. Extra quality Ladies Hem'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 New Style good work Cambric Collars,
For Two Shillings.
1,000 French Lawn Dresses, fast Color,
Ten Yards for One Dollar.
500 Pieces, new style, best Pacific DeLaines,
FOR ONE AND SIXPENCE.
500 Pieces best style and Finest quality Challies,
FOR FIFTEEN CENTS.
50 Pieces best all wool Paris Printed DeLaines
FOR THREE SHILLINGS.
Another large lot of plain all wool DeLAINES, SILK and WOOL CHALLIES, CRAPE MARETTS, BOMBAZINES, and DRESS GOODS of every description, for half price, just opened.
Do not buy elsewhere AT ANY PRICE until you see our bargains, as we have large daily arrivals of new and desirable Goods of every description.
FROM AUCTION,
Manufacturers & Importers Direct
Our entire stock is bought for nett Cash
AT A LARGE DISCOUNT
From regular prices, making every piece a Bargain.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

SMITH BROTHERS,
Wholesale Grocers,
43 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO,
Keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of
Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Teas, Wooden Ware, Cordage, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash.
MARCELLUS B. SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.
WALDO W. SMITH, late of S. J. Surdam & Co.
A. JUDSON SMITH, late of Smith, Pollard & Co.

Wholesale Houses.

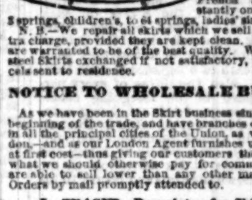
GRAVES & IRVINE
78 LAKE STREET.
Are now offering to the Trade, FOR NETT CASH,
SKIRTS
At Manufacturer's Prices,
CORSETS
At very close figures. Also, Rubber Combs, Hair Nets, Skirt Braids, Suspenders, Skirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and Notions, at rates that
Cannot be Surpassed.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake Street, Chicago.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
We are continually receiving from
EASTERN MANUFACTURERS,
Consignments of desirable styles of Boots and Shoes which will be sold at
Auction to pay Advances,
in lots to suit customers, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 10 A. M. prompt, and at private sale during the week.

GROCERIES.
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
75 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO,
Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN, a well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
At Wholesale,
EMBRACING
SUGARS, FISH,
TEAS, TOBACCO,
COFFEES, RICE,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually included in their line.
We have bought most of our goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying. EWING, BRIGGS & CO., No. 75 South Water street, Chicago.
Wm. L. Ewing, St. Louis, Mo.
Clinton Briggs, Thomas Heermans, Chicago.

GRAVES & IRVINE,
78 LAKE STREET.
At the urgent request of many of our customers we have fitted up and opened an apartment where ladies wishing
HOOP SKIRTS OR CORSETS,
Can have every facility for trying on the goods with comfort before purchasing. As a
PERFECT FIT
Can thus be secured, and as our stock of these articles is FULLER AND CHEAPER than
Any other in this city,
We hope for largely increased sales in the future. We always have on hand
Bradley's & Thomson's celebrated Skirts,
And full lines of the well-known
"Mechanique," "Robert Worley's French," and "Madam Bowles' Corsets."
☞ Ladies are invited to call and inspect our stock.
GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET.

SPRING 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE
CHICAGO,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
WOOLENS, and a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.
Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.
We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
Hoop Skirt Manufactory.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 79 South Clark street, (opposite the Court House), and 156 Lake street, (Marine Bank Building.)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Silk and Cotton Skirts made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 8 springs, children's, to 64 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts exchanged if not satisfactory, and all parcels sent to residence.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 35 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 4336.

1862. SPRING TRADE. 1862.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods, Parasols,
Umbrellas and Palm Leaf Goods,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Have now in STORE a LARGE and desirable STOCK for SPRING TRADE which will be offered at
Eastern Prices
For CASH or approved short CREDIT.

WHOLESALE
Hat, Cap and Straw Goods House.
E. P. L. BROOM,
SUCCESSOR TO
E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,
50 Lake Street, Chicago,
Has now on hand and is receiving daily, a large and ENTIRELY NEW stock of
Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,
of all kinds, which have been bought for cash since the great
Decline in Prices,
And which will be sold for cash, or to prompt paying Trade at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Having engaged with Mr. BROOM, I hope to see my old friends and customers, and shall as before do my best in filling their orders. E. R. KELLOGG.

ENOCH WOODS,
(Successor to CHAS. A. EATON,)
No. 180 LAKE STREET,
DEALER IN
Guns, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, Pistols, Bowie Knives,
AND MILITARY GOODS,
Powder and Shot,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
172 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

POLLARD & DOANE,
Successors to Smith, Pollard & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
189 & 191 South Water street, Chicago.
J. E. POLLARD. GEO. S. DOANE.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY MOHAIRS, CHALLIES,
MOZAMBEQUES,
Lavellas, Organdies,
LONDON GREYS,
FANCY CHECKS AND PLAIDS.
Persians,
Printed Cambrics.
Lawns, Brilliants,
Delaines,
Fancy Prints,
THE LATEST STYLES,
VERY CHOICE,
At Prices as Low in Proportion as Staples.
Also, a full stock of
Notions, Gloves, Hosiery
HOOP SKIRTS,
DRESS BRAIDS, PARASOLS,
And other Seasonable Goods at Eastern Prices.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
74 & 76 LAKE ST.

1862—Spring Trade.—1862
CLOTHING.
Martin & Brothers,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE LARGE
MARBLE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 44 LAKE STREET,
Where they are Receiving and Opening a
LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING.
TRADERS
Will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE, we are determined shall be satisfactory to all.
Manufactory, 382 Broadway, N. Y.
MARTIN & BROTHERS,
No. 44 Lake Street.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Cordoreys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Span'h Linens,
Merino Cass, Drap D'Etat,
Kentucky Jeans, Ital'n Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always find in our assortment all the desirable styles in the market, which will be sold at satisfactory prices. A full stock of Tailors' Trimmings always on hand.

SPRING OF 1862.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
40 & 42 LAKE STREET,
Have in store and now receiving
300 Bales Domestics,
250 cases Prints,
200 " Staple Cotton Goods,
50 " Assort'd Dress Goods,
Comprising the most popular and desirable goods of the season, and the
NEWEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES,
PURCHASED FOR CASH under the recent depression of the Eastern Markets; all of which will be sold
AT LOWER PRICES
Than many similar goods, of OLDER STYLES, now offered in this and Eastern Markets.
Buyers, ONE AND ALL, are earnestly invited to examine our stock, and compare goods and prices, without regard to published quotations.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.
Our firm in St. Louis is SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.

STRYKER & CO.,
No. 141 Lake Street,
Cloaks, Sacques & Mantillas
AT BOTH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!
We are now manufacturing some
NEW STYLES OF FRENCH SACQUES,
In both CLOTHS and SILK.
That for elegance of finish and completeness of design,
CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
We invite a careful examination of both quality and price of our garments, as we pay most particular attention to this branch of our business; are in constant receipt of the most approved styles, and will at a few hours notice, cut and make to order any style we have.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE AND BLACK CHECKS,
FOR TRAVELING GOODS,
A Great Variety just Received
AT STRYKER'S.
Another large supply of the celebrated
Bridal Trail Hoop Skirts,
The most perfect article ever manufactured, will be found here.
A FINE LOT OF EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting in part of Setts, Collars and Infant's Waists, Lace Veils; also, the Plain Grenadine and Mourning.
Alexander's Kids, Ribbons, Trimmings, Staple and Fancy Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
At very low prices, will be found at
STRYKER & CO'S.

PRINTS.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 Lake Street.
Prints and Domestics of all popular brands, together with a complete, fresh, and well assorted stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, at New York prices.

Miscellaneous.

TO THE WIDOWS AND HEIRS
Of Deceased Soldiers.
An appropriation to pay the $100 BOUNTY now due the widows and other heirs of deceased soldiers, having been made by Congress, those claims
Will now be paid as soon as Audited.
Parties holding such claims and desiring them paid at the earliest possible moment, should apply immediately at the
Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
48 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
The above is the oldest established War Claim Office in the West, and possesses unsurpassed facilities for the prompt transaction of business. We make no charge for counsel in regard to any matter connected with our business, and ask no fee unless successful.
We refer, BY PERMISSION, to Gov. Richard Yates, Lt. Gov. Francis A. Hoffmann and Adj't Gen. A. C. Fuller, and generally invite inquiries in regard to our reliability and responsibility of any of the Judges of the Courts, Members of the Bar, or principal business men of Chicago.
WILLSON & MERRIAM,
Rooms 4, 5 & 6, 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Box 2148.

$100 REWARD.
STOLEN from the premises of the subscriber, [illegible] miles west of the mouth of the Kishwaukee, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, on Monday night, May 26th, 1862, a Span of
DARK BROWN MARE MULES.
One three and the other four years old. One has a scar from a kick on the off flank. They are closely matched, and stand fifteen hands high. When last seen they were at Twelve Mile Grove, (8 miles west of Rockford), in Winnebago County, Ill. were attached to a democrat wagon; this was on Tuesday morning, the 27th of May.
$100 REWARD
Will be paid for the mules and thieves, or $50 for the Mules alone. JOHN T. MERRYFIELD.
Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., May 28th, 1862.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!
WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!
Retailed at Wholesale Prices!
Retailed at Wholesale Prices!
Retailed at Wholesale Prices!
An opportunity seldom offered! A chance to buy and SAVE the jobbers and retailers profits, and by which one watch can be bought on equally as good terms as the regular dealers buy by the quantity.
[illegible]
Any of the above will be sent by Express, with bill for collection when the watch is properly delivered. Particular care is taken in selecting attractive styles of cases, and good movements. Where watches give not satisfaction can be returned. Orders respectfully solicited. Address HUBBARD BROTHERS, 65 & 67 Nassau street, New York.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT.
Just received from Havre,
250 doz. "Vin de L' Empereur" Champagne,
144 " "St. Julien Medoc Claret—Vintage 1858"
74 " "St. Estephe " "
71 " "Grand "Paulliac " "
The above Wines are of choice flavor, full body, well worthy the attention of Connoisseurs, and will be sold at reasonable prices to close consignment. HENRY MILWARD, General Broker, [illegible] Lake street, or to JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
In Drawings of May 17, No. 1,490 drew $100,000; [illegible] drew $10,000; No. 119 drew $10,000—being the five Capital Prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, No. 16 Wall St., N. Y.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

FRESH VACCINE VIRUS,
WARRANTED,
SENT BY MAIL UPON RECEIPT OF
ONE DOLLAR.
GALE BROTHERS,
Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

PIG IRON.—Charcoal and Anthracite Pig Iron,
Hard, Soft and Extra Strong,
For sale low to close consignment by J. H. CUTTING,
Room No. 2 Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

STEREOSCOPTICONS OF THE REBELLION,
FOR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS,
With views of all the principal battles, incidents and [illegible]. Full catalogue sent free by JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., 924 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS—Nothing has ever approached the popularity of Dunn's New Union Prize Stationery Package, [illegible]. A great novelty. Its success is so universal that Agents are making from $10 to $15 per day. Send for a circular. C. M. DUNN & Co., 124 Clark street, Chicago.

GUNNY BAGS.—20 bales in store and 100 bales to arrive.
Heavy New Bags,
For sale by M. T. RICE, No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

SUGAR.—25 Barrels New York
CRUSHED SUGAR,
For sale by M. T. RICE, No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

COFFEE.
750 Bags Rio Coffee
For sale by M. T. RICE, No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

FURS RECEIVED ON STORAGE, and preserved from
MOTHS, DAMPNESS,
And all damages or loss, through the Summer. Receipts given, and charges low. J. A. SMITH & CO., 122 Lake st.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
PAPER HANGINGS,
At F. E. RIGBY'S, 89 Randolph street.

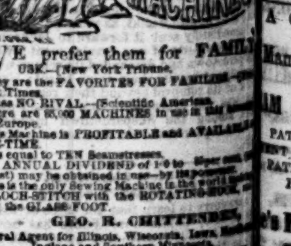
INFORMATION OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERYBODY
Sent Free on Receipt of One Red Stamp
Address M. G. BEARD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARKS,
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS, CHICAGO, ILL. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets. Post Office Box 4443. Patents obtained on New Inventions of every description. Circulars sent to any address.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the
WESTERN LINIMENT,
For Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. No family or individual should be without it. W. HUTCHINSON, Sole agent for the West, 95 Dearborn st.

ISAAC R. HITT, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 88 Dearborn street. Having had many years experience in buying and selling Real Estate in the West, has removed from LaSalle and become a resident of Chicago. His office for the present is 88 Dearborn street, where he may be found ready to sell lands throughout Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, either to dealers or to settlers. [illegible] the sale of city property is requested.



WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune.
They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[New York Times.
It has NO RIVAL.—[Scientific American.
There are [illegible] MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE for a LIFE-TIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to [illegible] per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in use by its possessor.
This is the only Sewing Machine in the world using the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING-HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota.
163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago.
☞ Circular may be had on application [illegible]

Metalic Burial Cases.
PATENT METALLIC BURIAL
Cases and Caskets,
MANUFACTURED BY
CRANE, BREED & CO.,
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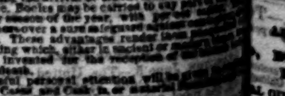
May be obtained at
Cairo, Ill., of J. C. [illegible]
At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of [illegible] and Commercial avenue.

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Have Removed to
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[...]INGTON & SCRANTON,
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[...]D SAIL MAKERS,
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[...] offer for sale at the lowest [...]
Manilla and Tarred Rope,
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Of every description.
[...] Pitch and Rosin, Cotton and Hemp Duck, [...] Anchors, Chains, Blocks, Burlaps, [...] Wool Twine and Wood Sacking.
[...]GS AND BUNTING.
[...] made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.
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[...] and repaired at the shortest notice.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 20 South Water street.

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[...]SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
[...]ES AND CORDAGE,
[...] South Water St., Chicago.
[...] Flax and Hemp Twines,
[...]LS AND TENTS,
[...]ings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
[...] to order at the shortest notice.
[...]ELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
[...]HAGAN'S & SONS
[...]ENT HOIST WHEEL
[...] UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

[...]en & Willow Ware.
PEUGEOT,
MANUFACTURER OF
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[...]ILDREN'S GIGS,
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to be had only at
[...]ot's Great Variety Store
108 Lake Street.
[...]NUM BROTHERS,
[...]LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
[...] AND FANCY GOODS,
WILLOW CABS,
[...]ANKEE NOTIONS,
[...] LAKE STREET,
[...]AD QUARTERS
FOR
[...]EN AND WILLOW WARE.
NATHANIEL WHITE,
[...]UTH WATER STREET.
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BUTTER FIRKINS,
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CLEVELAND OHIO.

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GRAIN SHIPPERS.
RICHARDS'
[...]N CORN SHELLER,
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EAGLE WORKS
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DO YOU WANT
[...]M ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
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PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
[...]'s Peak or Lake Superior.
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[...]D FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
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[...]AMPS AND OILS,
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STAR OIL,

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WILLARD [...]
MECHANIC[...] OF CHICAGO
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THE WIDOWS AND HEIRS of Deceased Soldiers.

...now be paid as soon as Audited.

...Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 44 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

WILLSON & MERRIAM, Rooms 4, 5 & 6, 44 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

$100 REWARD.

...DARK BROWN MARE MULES...

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...JOHN T. MERRYFIELD...

WATCHES! WATCHES!! WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES!

Retailed at Wholesale Prices! Retailed at Wholesale Prices! Retailed at Wholesale Prices!

...HUBBARD BROTHERS, 65 & 67 Nassau street, New York.

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CHOICE WINES ON CONSIGNMENT. Just received from Havre, "Vin de L'Empereur" Champagne, "St. Julien Medoc Claret—Vintage 1854, "St. Estephe " " " Grand "Pauillac " " " ...

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GUNNY BAGS.—20 bales in store and 100 bales to arrive. Heavy New Bags, M. T. RICE, No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

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DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA—Certain cure. Also, the WESTERN LINIMENT, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c. ... W. HUTCHINGS, Sole agent for the West, 34 Dearborn st.

ISAAC R. HITT, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 86 Dearborn street. ...

WE prefer them for FAMILY USE.—[New York Tribune. They are the FAVORITES FOR FAMILIES.—[Times. ... GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana and Southern Minnesota. 163 and 165 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

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PATENT METALLIC BURIAL Cases and Caskets, MANUFACTURED BY CRANE, BREED & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, May be obtained at Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller, the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.

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REMOVAL. ...TON & SCRANTON Have Removed to ...SOUTH WATER ST., ...near of Wells Street.

...INGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers AND SAIL MAKERS, ...South Water Street, ...offer for sale at the lowest ... Manilla and Tarred Rope, ...Rope, Hay Rope & Cordage, ...Cotton and Hemp Duck, ...

FLAGS AND BUNTING.

...made to order. Tarpaulins, Wagon Covers and Awnings.

SAILS! SAILS!!! ...repaired at the shortest notice.

...INGTON & SCRANTON, 24 South Water street.

...& HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS, SAIL MAKERS, AND DEALERS IN ...ES AND CORDAGE, ...South Water St., Chicago.

...Flax and Hemp Twines, ...S AND TENTS, ...Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc., ...to order at the shortest notice.

...ILL OR SIBLEY TENT. ...AGAN'S & SONS ...ANT HOIST WHEEL ...UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE. C. M. HARDENBERGH.

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PEUGEOT, MANUFACTURER OF WILLOW CABS, CHILDREN'S GIGS, ...CARRIAGES, to be had only at ...'s Great Variety Store 108 Lake Street.

...NUM BROTHERS, ...ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in ...AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, ...YANKEE NOTIONS, ...LAKE STREET, ...Clark and Lasalle sts.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ...EN AND WILLOW WARE. Children's Spring Gigs. " Willow Cabs. " Sist Cabs. " Willow Cradles. " Willow Chairs. ...NATHANIEL WHITE, ...WATER STREET.

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...Grain Shippers.

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BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. CHAPIN, President. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

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TO HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES AND STATE OF ILLINOIS BONDS. The Coupons on any of the above Bonds Due on the First of July Next, Will be cashed on presentation by RUXTON & CO., Corner of Clark and Lake sts.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO, No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water. This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe. L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier. CHAS. T. BOGGS, President.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, Chicago, Ill., are now prepared to do a General Banking and Exchange business, in the office formerly occupied by B. F. Carver & Co. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Late President Burlington Branch State Bank of Iowa. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York, DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

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LAND WARRANTS.—The highest price paid for Land Warrants and Bounty Scrip. ALL SIZES FOR SALE. E. W. MORSE, Land Agent, Office of Ruxton & Co., Bankers, 33 Clark street, corner of Lake, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 6866.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

RUXTON & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, Telegraph Building, S. E. corner of Clark and Lake streets. Buy and sell New York Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money. Highest price paid for Illinois and Wisconsin discredited currency. Prompt attention given to collections and all business entrusted to us.

HENRY A. STONE & SON, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 50 Wall Street, New York. (REAR OFFICE.) Government, Railroad and Bank Stocks bought and sold at the Brokers' Board exclusively on commission. U. S. Treasury Notes bought and sold. Business paper negotiated and advances made. Sterling and French Exchange sold, and Letters of Credit obtained for parties going abroad. Interest allowed on Deposits. Refer to Hon. Hugh T. Dickey, W. B. Ogden, Esq., James Clapp, Esq.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL............$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Prest. S. A. SMITH, Vice Prest. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period; will receive money for accumulation, when left for a term of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

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AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings, South Water street, Chicago. Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1861. Office, 104 and 106 Washington St. This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS, From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM. Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President. N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c., No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1862. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Merchant Tailors.

WYANT & POWERS, Dealers in every variety of GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS, 8 TREMONT BLOCK, Dearborn street............Chicago. Have just received their Spring stock of new and desirable goods.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS. We also manufacture Shirts to order, and WARRANT A FIT IN ALL CASES.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the traveling public. ... LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

FROM FARNSWORTH'S REGIMENT.

Extract from a letter of an officer in Farnsworth's 8th Ill. cavalry, dated:

MECHANICSBURG, BANKS OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, VA., May 27, 1862.

For several days past our regiment has been encamped on the east side of the Chickahominy River. The "river" consists of a stagnant, sluggish stream, less than a rod wide, running through the centre of a stinking swamp, difficult for cavalry or artillery to cross. On the opposite side at no great distance the enemy is posted. Every sign betokens a big battle to be soon fought. Before this reaches you I am confident the telegraph will bring you the news of an engagement and a victory, as we can't *afford* to be defeated, and don't intend to be if we could. Whenever this army is led at the rebels it will demonstrate its superiority over them.

The latest duty of any magnitude assigned to our regiment was to destroy the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad that crosses the Chickahominy six miles northwest of our encampment. Porter's division had been sent north in the direction of Hanover Court House, and the rebels tearing a junction with McDowell, dispatched a strong column up the Fredericksburg railroad to oppose Porter. The work assigned our regiment was to make a sudden dash and destroy the before mentioned bridge and thereby impede the communication of the rebel column with the main body. After being duly provided with crowbars, sledges, axes, &c., the first battalion of our regiment, under Lieut. Col. Gamble, mounted horse and started about four p. m. for the bridge, the rain pouring down in torrents, wetting us to the skin. When we had proceeded to within a mile and a half of the crossing, we came on the rebel pickets, and chased them on the keen gallop to a woods within a mile of the bridge, where we found a rebel regiment of infantry, some cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, which opened briskly upon us. Here was a tough job for one battalion of cavalry, numbering not more than 300 men. However, Lieut. Col. Gamble concluded to try a little Yankee trick on them. Halting us and retiring behind some small elevations of ground, he commenced making a great show of numbers, and acted as though he was receiving heavy reinforcements. He dismounted one company and sent the troopers forward as infantry skirmishers. They opened a brisk fire at long range. Another dismounted company was sent to the right to outflank the enemy. Mistaking these demonstrations as evidences of a large force of infantry the rebels beat a hasty retreat through the woods. As soon as they began to run, we took after them. The skirmishers mounted and followed us. The rebels broke and scattered through the woods, every man for himself, jumping into the river and getting across as fast as the mud would let them.

Our men soon reached the bridge and went to work. In a few minutes it was in flames. I was amused at the vim and readiness with which our boys could turn their hands from fighting to burning a bridge and ripping up a railroad track. Notwithstanding the chilling rain storm, the deep mud, hungry and jaded condition of the men, not a word of complaint was uttered, but every one seemed desirous of doing more than his share of the work. We made a pretty thorough job of it. The rails were flung into the mud-bottomed creek, the bridge we burnt to ashes, several culverts were destroyed, and then we leisurely returned to camp through the darkness, rain and mud, not having lost a man.

When we reached the bridge in the pursuit, Lieut. Hynes, of Capt. Medill's company, was sent ahead with part of the company to act as skirmishers, and keep the rebs moving. Seeing a dozen rebel cavalry at some distance ahead, he ordered six of his troopers into line, and poured a well aimed volley after them at a distance of a quarter of a mile, when to! three tumbled from their horses. Their companions picked them up and tried to carry their bodies off, but one was dead, and tumbled off again, and was left. Hynes pursued so fast that they had not time to take him along. From a letter found in his pocket, his name was seen to be Henry Vass, and belonged to the black horse cavalry. He resided on the Shenandoah valley. The letter stated that Gen. Jackson was going to whip and capture Banks, pounce on him unawares, and destroy his division, and rid the valley of the Yankees. There is a rumor in camp to-day, that Jackson has routed Banks, and driven him into Maryland on the keen jump!

On the return of our battalion, Gen. Stoneman returned thanks and said it was one of the best day's work accomplished since the army left Yorktown. The boys were mightily pleased with the compliment. We hope to be in Richmond in a few days from where I will date my next letter. There are no Union men in this country except the blacks. The whites are as venomous as copper heads, but the slaves are our warm friends and do for us all they are allowed. I am very sorry to say that they are not permitted to assist us much. Our army is under pro-slavery influences of the most rabid kind. This is the more odious when it is known that *nine-tenths of the rank and file* and three-fourths of the regimental officers are anti-slavery to the backbone. If the army were allowed to have their way they would make short work of the "peculiar institution" in "old Virginia." We are getting sick and disgusted with this sentimental tenderness to cut throat barbarians, who will never be won back to the Union by such tom-foolery.

CROSSING THE PLAINS.

A Party of Chicagoans en route for California—Composition of the Company—The Season Emigration—The Trouble on the Plains.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

FORT KEARNEY, May 29, 1862.

The company with which I am connected—*en route* for California—being mostly Chicago men, and whose friends in Chicago are readers of the TRIBUNE, it may be interesting to them to know of their whereabouts, &c.

Our company is under the leadership of John A. Brock, Esq., who has twice crossed the plains and has thus far proved himself, to the satisfaction of the company, worthy to plan and direct its movements.

The names of our company are as follows: John A. Brock, Esq., wife and five children; Thomas Brock, Esq., (father of John) and daughter; Wm. Bracket, wife and son Willie, C. W. Mack, J. L. Gilbert, J. B. Town, George Lane, Samuel Buchanan, Frederick Ongermar, A. T. Gage, J. Jackson, A. M. Swasy, Wallace Convise, George W. Penney, George B. Collins, J. E. Harvy, H. B. Harty, Braily Kelley, A. Buckman, Clinton Metz, C. A. Harris, Frederick Goodman, W. McHenry, S. Sexton, Judge Drake of Potiac, Mich., newly appointed associate Judge of Utah, and Judge C. B. Waite, Judge of Utah, with wife, sister and four children—being a total of forty-one persons—twenty-six men, five women and ten children, all well and in good spirits when I left them (for a short time) at Marysville, 150 miles back, where I took the stage for this place and await their arrival, that I might have time to rest and recover from the effects of the wet camping through Kansas.

The emigration is immense, greater than it has been for years. The travel is greater on the north side of the Platte than here. It is estimated by those who are competent of judging, having been over both routes by stage from here to the Missouri River, that there is now between the Missouri River and Julesburgh one hundred thousand head of stock—being horses, mules and oxen engaged in hauling emigrants and freight. I yesterday counted two hundred and eighty wagons that passed this place between breakfast and tea time. The Indian troubles I think are all over for the present. The stage company will resume their regular through trips next week.

Gen. Craig is now in the Indian country where the troubles occurred with the stage company, with a sufficient force to protect the company or emigrants. As near as I can learn, the depredations were committed by about forty renegade Indians and three white men. The accounts have been very much exaggerated, and had one company of soldiers been sent out in time, the troubles would have soon been over, but a little delay made them more bold. But I am assured that they will be pursued and brought to punishment.

Arrival of Prisoners.

The steamer Cossack arrived at New York on Monday morning with four hundred released Federal prisoners, from Salisbury North Carolina. Nearly all of these prisoners were captured at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. The following Northwestern prisoners are among the lot:

J. J. Barnes, 1st Mich.	J. Bower, 13th Ind.
G. S. Chapman, 1st Mich.	M. Caspell, 20th Ind.
E. Barrett, 1st Minn.	Frank T. Dexter, 2d Wis.
H. Bamer, 1st Mich.	J. E. Donovan, 2d Wis.
C. C. Combs, 1st Minn.	T. O. Brookna, 2d Wis.
John Clerary, 1st Minn.	John Bell, 2d Wis.
Theo. Brown, 1st Minn.	G. A. Beck, 2d Wis.
H. Bartholf 16th Minn.	E. F. Bert, 2d Wis.
John Burrows, 1st Minn.	P. Einstein, 32d Ind.
Wm. Baker, 1st Minn.	Martin Boyer, 13th Ind.
C. Bitker, 1st Minn.	J. N. Duckey, 13th Ind.
C. L. Clark 1st Minn.	M. Eagle, 13th Ind.
H. U. Egan, 1st Mich.	S. Eagle, 13th Ind.
J. S. Eaton, 1st Minn.	M. Tell, 32d Ind.
P. C. Ellis 1st Minn.	J. Frame, 2d Wis.
A. Andre 1st Ill cavalry.	A. Francois 13th Ind.
C. N. Brown, 13th Ind.	

OBERLIN COLLEGE MEN.

A company of Oberlin College men, who enlisted in the 7th Ohio, were taken prisoners at Cross Roads, and carried to Richmond. There they were confined in a tobacco warehouse, and subjected to the brutal treatment so characteristic of rebeldom. They were afterward confined in the common jail at New Orleans, and seventeen of their number were shut up in a room nine feet wide and thirteen feet long, with only two narrow holes for the admission of air. These air-holes were occasionally sealed, to gratify the cruel caprice of the keeper, when the heat became so intolerable they were obliged to divest themselves entirely of their clothing. They kept themselves from sinking into despair by manufacturing trinkets from the beef bones dealt out in rations to them during their imprisonment. After a while they were allowed more freedom, and a few of them went to work on a coarse piece of ground and converted it into a beautiful garden, making it the oasis of the dreary desert of a cruel experience. The bone ornaments were so ingeniously and so elaborately carved that the rebel officers paid liberal prices for them. Thus they were, after a while, enabled to purchase many of the comforts which they had so long needed. These gallant gentlemen came to this city on board the Cossack, and left the New England rooms on Saturday for their homes in Ohio. They had no funds, but declined the money proffered them by the Relief Association, on the ground that the claims of others were more imperative than theirs.

The Prisoners at Camp Chase Supplied with Arms—Danger of an Outbreak.

[From the Columbus Journal, 5d.]

We have been aware for several days that fears were entertained that the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase would make a combined assault upon the untrained guards placed over them and attempt to escape; but for prudential reasons we refrained from mentioning it. But all danger is now over, and there is no reason for further silence. The removal of the 61st regiment left them insufficiently guarded, and those in charge were nearly all of them, entirely unacquainted with the business. That the attempt to escape was not made by the prisoners, who had nothing between them and liberty but a slight board fence, and a weak and inefficient guard, is a wonder; and the wonder is still greater when it is known that they have among their number many of the most desperate and daring characters in rebeldom.

Another strange feature about the prisoners is, that an examination of their persons and quarters revealed a number of pistols, knives, and other death-dealing implements in their possession. The vigilance of the officers, and the discovery of these arms, of which they were deprived, most assuredly led them to abandon an attempt at revolt at the present time. But how did they become possessed of these weapons? Did they, when upon parole in our city, provide themselves with those weapons for the purpose of murdering the sentinels, and breaking *en masse* from the prison? Or did sympathizing friends with whom they mingled when upon parole provide them? If provided in either manner, how did they succeed in smuggling them into the prison without detection?

The Colored Person on the Mississippi.

[From an Officer of Com. Farragut's Squadron.]

The officers of the fleet, by a written standing order, are forbidden to permit any negro to come over the side of the ship of which he has command, either as principal or acting for another. One night, a short time since, three negroes came alongside about one o'clock, during the watch in which I had charge of the Brooklyn. "What do you want?" "Want to come aboard, massa." "Can't receive you; shove off." "Can we come in the morning?" "Yes, you can see the captain in the morning." And they did see the captain; but they were of course refused, because he has his orders as well as his subordinates to obey. Such cases are constantly occurring in our progress up and down the river.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, BEAUREGARD'S COUSIN.—It was mentioned on the 15th, at the meeting of the Manchester Board of Guardians, that a warrant was being sought for the apprehension of an artist, named Andre Beauregard, who has left his wife chargeable to the township, and who claims to be a cousin of the hero of Bull Run.—*English paper.*

— When Mobile falls the entire State of Alabama falls with it, for the rivers of the State—the Tombigbee, the Tensaw, the Alabama, &c.—traverse its whole surface from north to south, and are navigable by our invulnerable gunboats not only to Montgomery, the first rebel capital, but to nearly all other points of value.

MONSTER CANNON.—The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department has contracted with Messrs. Knapp & Co., of the Fort Pitt Works, Pittsburgh, for a cannon with a calibre of twenty inches, throwing a ball weighing 1,000 pounds! With a sufficient charge of powder, of superior quality, it is thought that a range of nearly eight miles can be obtained for this terrible projectile. The gun is to be of the Dahlgren pattern, and constructed on the Rodman principle. The same establishment has an order for fifty Dahlgren guns of fifteen inches bore.

AN APPALLING FACT.—The bereavements of the war, so far as the single city of New Orleans is concerned, have a dreadful exemplification in the appalling fact, stated by the New Orleans *Delta*, that there are now no fewer than 2,400 orphan children in the several asylums of that city.

— By the mistake of an apothecary at Winchester, Ill., a quantity of antimonial wine was sold to the Methodists for communion. It was quarterly meeting day when it was taken, and the effect was frightful. The paper of the village says that although it was a serious matter, the sinners, owing to the hardness of their hearts, did laugh.

AN IRON-PLANING MACHINE.—A machine for planing and joining the turret plates of the new Monitors has been made in Newark, N. J. It weighs 34,000 pounds and is capable of removing one square inch of wrought-iron at one cut, planing both edges of a plate six feet by twelve at the same time.

— The Atlanta *Confederacy* proposes, and the Petersburg *Express* indorses heartily, "that Beauregard, Secretary Randolph, or Jeff Davis issue an order, that for every lady in New Orleans who is maltreated under Butler's order, ten Lincoln prisoners be put to death."

GREAT INUNDATION IN ENGLAND.—The great plain in the eastern part of England, known as the Fens, has been overflowed by the tide breaking through the barriers erected against it. That section, watered by the Ouse, the Neve and other rivers, comprises over 1,000 square miles as level and low as Holland. By the bursting of a sluice near Lynn the sea rushed in over the country, laying 15,000 acres under water the first tide. It was expected that on the next visitation 140,000 acres would be inundated to the depth of several feet. Men and animals were driven from their dwellings, and produce was floating about or being destroyed. It was feared that the total will amount to more than £1,000,000 sterling.

"THE LOVED ONES AT HOME."—Captain Beachly of company H, 26th Indiana volunteers, informs us that his company was paid four months' wages on Wednesday last, less the amount of six months' clothing. The company, consisting of seventy-six men, remitted to their families about $2,800, being an average of forty dollars per man. Such are the men who compose the volunteer armies of the Union. The love of family is akin to the love of country.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

LARGE DOG STORY.—Wanted, immediately, the hides of 100,000 dogs, to be shipped via the Red River of the North to Patagonia, where they are to be made into boats similar to those used by the Picts and Scots to pass around the great Roman wall. The dog-skin boats are to be used for an invasion of the island of Terra del Fuego across the Straits of Magellan. The carcasses of the dogs are to be carefully packed, and shipped via the overland mail, to San Francisco, to be forwarded thence to Hong Kong, for the purpose of civilizing the Celestial Empire by feeding them on Christian canines.

Any one wishing to embark in the above business is invited to spend one night at Fort Scott, before locating elsewhere. Constantinople is nowhere beside this place. The stock is both large and varied. They are all to spare. *Fort Scott paper.*

PHILANTHROPIC.—Measures are being taken in Boston to erect a home for soldiers and sailors discharged from the United States service from disability from sickness and wounds.

— The bank note companies have forwarded to Washington up to this time $86,000,000 of the new legal tender notes. The remaining $4,000,000 will be finished this week. The companies are now fully engaged on the new 5-20 year bonds.

— The tobacco trade of Louisville is rapidly increasing. The *Democrat* says that, at the lowest calculation, $120,000 to $150,000 per week have been paid at the city warehouses for something more than three months, giving a grand total of nearly two million dollars.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Mr. Richard Platt, of Rock Island, poisoned himself Monday in that city by taking a large dose of strychnine.

— Enlistments are going on very favorably for the 1st regiment North Carolina volunteers, at Washington, N. C. It is aiding greatly in developing the loyal sentiment of Washington, Beaufort, and the lower part of Craven county.—*Newbern Progress.*

THE NAME NOT SO BAD.—There has been some regret that Farragut has not a more euphonious name. A gentleman with slight German proclivities says that it is not to be complained of—that it is, in truth, "*ferry goot.*"

Miscellaneous.

FRUIT OF 1862!—The first Fruit of the season, STRAWBERRIES. Parties wishing to engage daily supplies of this luscious fruit, should leave their orders at 50 State street. H. P. STANLEY.

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Pianos and Furniture. 101 DEARBORN STREET.

F. MUNSON, 140 Lake Street, BLANK BOOKS Of every description on hand and MADE TO ORDER, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, Of best materials and workmanship. STATIONERY Of every variety, required in the Office or Counting Room, Together with all kinds of COMMERCIAL PRINTING, Which we execute at short notice and low prices, at STATIONER'S HALL, 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortment of Lumber in this market; also, Dressed Siding, Flooring and Stock Boards, Lath, Doors, Shingles, Sash, Long Timber, Joists, &c. Prices reasonable to suit the charges of the times. Write for information. Orders filled with promptness and fidelity. Cars loaded in yard. Yard and Office Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth streets. READ A. WILLIAMS.

CITY HOSPITAL.—This institution, pleasantly located in the southern part of the city, is constantly open for the reception of patients, both public and private. It is heated by steam, well ventilated, and affords all the comforts and conveniences of our best modern Hospitals. For admission apply at Hospital. A. H. CARTER, Supt.

SOMETHING NEW.—Agents are making $5 to $6 per day, selling an article Wanted in Every Family. Inclose stamp for Circular, or 25 cents for sample. Address Post Office Box 3071, or call at 161 Dearborn street, Room 2.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds. OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C. Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 98 Lake street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt to Bakers. A. G. MONEY, 3 Board of Trade Building.

VAULTS AND OUT HOUSES Cleaned very cheap by JOHN MASON, 82 North Clark street. Post Office Box 4394.

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS, 44 Adams Street, Chicago. Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by GEORGE PENNOYER, Who has secured a reputation for superior work excelled by no manufacturer, either east or west. Mr. Pennoyer still devotes his personal attention to every department of the manufacture. The very best material is used, and none but the most skillful workmen employed. THOMAS R. BROWN, recently from New York city, attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business. Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to the manufacture of Trotting Sulkies, Skeleton Trotting Wagons and every style of Light Carriages. Orders promptly filled. Repairs neatly done at short notice. A large assortment of EASTERN CARRIAGES Of the best manufacture and latest styles, selected expressly for this market, just received and constantly on hand. Also HARNESS appropriate for any style of carriage, of the best material and manufacture. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET, New York, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES, FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY. Invite an inspection of their stock by purchasers who value Style, Quality and Thoroughness of Finish. The acknowledged superiority of their ROAD WAGONS, both in design and construction, will be maintained, and special attention is called to the style for 1862, "THE GENTLEMAN'S WAGON," Now ready for inspection at their Only Place of Business, 372 and 374 BROOME, CORNER MOTT STREET, FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS, 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3834.

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 86 Dearborn st., Room No. 8.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Real Estate. L. D. OLMSTED & CO.

$20,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT borrowers may be had of the undersigned, On Short or Long Time, at very low rate interest, by applying at once of GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved City property, in amounts from $1,000 to $10,000, at 10 percent. per annum. Applications made at 186 South Water street, Room No. 3 Aiken's Building (up stairs) adjoining Board of Trade. G. B. COOK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms Reasonable. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to ERNST PRUSSING. Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker. AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC. No. 6 Larmon Block, N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Brass Finishing and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Glue.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—GLUE, Pure, Refined, Neatsfoot Oil, for Machinery and other uses. Sand Paper, Bone Black, Bone Dust, Hoofs, Horns and Bones, At wholesale and retail. Office, 60 South Wells street (Lloyd's Block) Chicago. P. O. Box 3433. JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, Successor to Wahl Bro.

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE GARDEN CITY MINING COMPANY. Chicago, May 29th, 1862. At a meeting of the Directors of the Garden City Mining Company, held this day, an assessment of 50 cents per share was levied on the Capital Stock of said Company, payable on or before the 10th day of June, 1862, at their office, No. 4 Loomis' Building. J. R. VALENTINE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE GARDEN CITY MINING COMPANY, No. 4 Loomis' Building. The Stockholders in arrear for assessment of 25 cents called August 15th last, are hereby notified that unless payment is immediately made their stock will be advertised and sold. J. R. VALENTINE, Secretary and Treasurer. Chicago May 30th, 1862.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Toulon and Petersburg Railroad Company will be held at Delavan, in Tazewell County, on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M. W. G. GREENE, President. JAS. BERDAN, Secretary.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership in business heretofore existing between Henry B. Huntington, Lynde C. Huntington and C. Jerome Vogell, under the name of Huntingdon Bros. & Vogell, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Lynde C. Huntington is authorized to settle the business of the late firm at their late place of business, No. 125 South Water street. HENRY B. HUNTINGTON, LYNDE C. HUNTINGTON, C. JEROME VOGELL, Per H. E. VOGELL. Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name of HUNTINGTON BROTHERS, for the transaction of a General Produce Commission business, at 125 South Water street. HENRY B. HUNTINGTON, LYNDE C. HUNTINGTON. Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. Mr. Sidney L. Underwood and Mr. Ben. W. Underwood are admitted as members of our firm from this date. UNDERWOOD & CO. Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership, under the name and style of Hempstead, Norton & Co., for the purpose of transacting a Wholesale Grocery business, and have taken the store No. 109 South Water street and 41 Dearborn st. E. HEMPSTEAD, H. M. NORTON, J. M. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between George Gilbert, Joseph Sampson and Seth P. Warner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE GILBERT, JOSEPH SAMPSON, S. P. WARNER. All demands against the late firm of Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, will be paid by Gilbert & Sampson, and all persons indebted to the old firm of Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, are requested to make immediate payment to Gilbert & Sampson, who will continue the General Auction business as heretofore, at 58 Lake street. Chicago, May 29, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. CALORIC GRAIN DRYER. The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership in the business of Drying Grain and Manufacturing Kiln Dried Meal, under the name and style of Sylvester Marsh & Co. SYLVESTER MARSH, E. K. HUBBARD. Chicago, April 28th, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an exclusive Commission business, at our Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water streets. ... JNO. CLARK, JNO. B. MARSHALL, PAUL JONES. Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, for the purpose of dealing in Coal at wholesale and retail. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. G. KELLOGG, C. W. GRAY.

Commission Merchants.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN, for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondents in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. SAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 188 South Water street, Chicago.

FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on consignments. SAM'L A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 156 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—157 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. F. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & Co., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 179 SOUTH WATER STREET, We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

1862 CLARY & HOWE. 1862 Shipping and COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase of Produce in this market, and Agents for the Northern Transportation Company of Ohio. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, Foot of North Lasalle Street, Chicago.

1862 MATHER & CO., 1862 SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And proprietors of the Northern Transportation Line, on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Chicago and points on the Illinois River and St. Louis. Having our own facilities on the Illinois River, we are enabled to give despatch to property shipped by our Line. Office—Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

H. H. HAYDEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, 216 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Orders and Consignments Solicited. ADVANCES MADE.

SAMUEL GREENE & CO., (Successors to WM. H. RICE.) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Agents for Ohio and Joliet Potteries, And dealers in Stone and Earthen ware, Drain Tile, Fire Brick, Patent Pressed and Enameled Brick, for Building Fronts. Sole agents for Peoria Starch Company and C. S. Crosby's German, Chemical & Family Soaps. OFFICE AND WAREROOM, Basement No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 6 97.

BATES, STONE & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Fish, HAMS, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE, SEEDS, DRIED FRUITS, &c. No. 217 South Water street, Chicago.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

CHAMPION & TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 141 South Water street, Chicago. R. C. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 25,000 bushels Grain per day. Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE, General Produce Commission Merchant, No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts. P. O. Box 2213, Chicago, Ill. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. E. F. LAWRENCE.

CYRUS CLARKE, Produce Commission Shipping Merchant, NUMBER 10 CENTRAL WHARF, BUFFALO. Cash advances made by Walker, Bronson & Co., Chicago.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 2½ South Water street. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and storage of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. E. S. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MERRIDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 228 and 230 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES K. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 185 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6297, Chicago. Refer—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

BRUCE, SCOTT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 16 Lasalle street, between Lake and South Water, Chicago, Ill. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and other products on commission. We make liberal cash advances on Consignments for sale in this or Eastern markets. Post Office Drawer 6253. ALONZO BRUCE. GEO. E. SCOTT. E. F. QUERAL.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 8 up stairs, Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE. C. P. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6277, Chicago. F. E. BALL | F. W. BURBANK | F. BALL | GEO. F. COLT.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 SOUTH WATER STREET. Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. M. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 188 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. R. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to Geo. Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 248, 250 and 240 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

KIMBALL & WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Consignments solicited. Orders for purchases executed with care and dispatch. GRANVILLE KIMBALL. S. O. WOLCOTT.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1883. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

HEWES & BRAUNS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill. N. W. HEWES. L. BRAUNS.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 139 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. HERON FARWELL.

Brandies, Gin, Wines, &c.

M. DIVERSY, of the firm of LILL & DIVERSY, Importer and Jobber of WINES and LIQUORS. Rectifier and Distiller of Pure Spirits and Whisky. Depot for Lill & Diversy's Stock and Pale Cream Ale, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar. Having purchased of JEROME MYERS the entire stock of imported WINES and LIQUORS of the late firm of J. H. S. FULLER & CO. It is offered to cash and prompt paying customers, at the lowest rates. This stock is large and well selected, and consists of some very choice old Liquors, and in addition to my former stock, comprises one of the largest and best assortments in the West. The agency of the late firm of J. H. S. Fuller & Co. for celebrated Champagne Wines and Bitters, has been transferred to me, making me Sole Agent in Chicago for G. H. Mumm & Co's CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE WINES. Also, Agent for DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, AND DRAKE'S CATAWBA BITTERS. Fine Old Rye, Bourbon, and Monongahela Whisky constantly on hand. Persons wishing to purchase GOOD LIQUORS, at a Low Price, are requested to call and examine the stock. No. 39 South Water Street, Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. Post-Office Box 2889. Having sold the entire stock of Wines and Liquors lately owned by J. H. S. Fuller & Co. to M. DIVERSY, I most cheerfully recommend him to all the patrons of the late firm. JEROME MYERS.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO. No. 85 Broad Street, New York. OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet Castillon & Co., and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths. ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages. HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co's Schiedam, and Wee Drop, in pipes, three qr. pipes and casks. RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands. WHISKYS—Mehan's Irish and Ramsey's Scotch. WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades. OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets. Also—RYE AND BOURBON WHISKYS—Direct from Distillers.

Hardware.

A. R. & G. H. MILLER, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware. We are now prepared to furnish the trade in any quantity with TIN, SHEET IRON AND COPPER WARE, Of our own manufacture. Using none but the best of materials, and having experienced workmen, we are confident of being able to suit as to quality and price. Orders promptly attended to. A. R. & G. H. MILLER, 235 and 237 State street, Chicago, Ill.

HARDWARE. CUTLERY AND GUNS, Rodger's and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, &c., Dixon's Powder Flasks and Sporting Articles, Percussion Caps and Gun Wadding. Chains, Hoes and Heavy Goods. WOLFE, DASH & FISHER, IMPORTERS, 38 Warren street, New York.

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, INSURE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE In the following Insurance Companies: HOME, of New York. PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, OF PROVIDENCE, R. I. CITIZENS, of New York. UNITY, of London. And other responsible Companies. Life Risks taken in the MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Office 150 South Water Street.

ARCTIC Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000. MILLER & WILMARTH, AGENTS, 150 South Water Street.

Dry Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF GOODS from SHERIFF SALES just received at BOYLE'S Cheap Store, which will be sold at a great sacrifice. We are now offering the greatest bargains ever offered in the City. Look at the prices:

	Cents.	Worth	40 Cents.
Shaker Bonnets	25	"	1.25
Hoop Skirts, 30 springs	75	"	1.25
Ladies Hose	12½	"	25
Ladies Fine Hose	18¾	"	37½
Turbans, new style	87½	"	1.25
New Style Bonnets	75	"	1.25
Silk Parasols	75	"	1.25
Spring Bonnet Ribbons	10	"	25
Round Veils	25	"	50
Skirt Braid, wide	5	"	10
Jackonet Cords	20	"	40
Jaconet Sets	20	"	50
Congress Heel Gaiters, silk gore	1.00	"	1.50
Congress Heel Gaiters	1.00	"	1.50
Misses Heel Gaiters	60	"	1.00
Misses Heel Slippers	50	"	1.00
Ladies Heel Slippers	75	"	1.25
Ladies Embro'd Slippers	50	"	1.00

Splendid lot Spring Cloaks, $1 to $5; fine lots of Flowers, Embroideries, and numerous other bargains, which are selling at half price at Boyle's Cheap Store, No. 193 South Clark street above Monroe.

Flour and Feed.

LAKE STREET MILLS—For Coarse and Fine Mill Feed, or anything in the milling line at our mill. All kinds of Flour at the lowest prices. Will purchase any supplies in our line if we are not able to grind the article ourselves. Lake Superior Michigan and all other orders solicited. J. S. STEVENS & CO., West Lake st., cor. Desplaines.

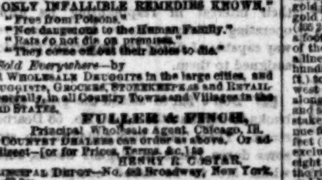
PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white. Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat. Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet. White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. Extra Spring Wheat Flour. Delivered to any part of the city. Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS, at IGNATZ HERZOG'S, No. 133 Lake street. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

Vermin Exterminators.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.



The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats do not die on premises." "They come out of their holes to die." Sold Everywhere—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES. FULLER & FINCH, Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill. COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—(or for Prices, Terms, &c.) to HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 85 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 420.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. Trains leave Chicago at 7:30 A. M. Day Express, (except Sundays); 8:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). Trains arrive from St. Louis at 6:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. and arrives at 9:45 A. M. C. H. ALLEN, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME! On and after SUNDAY, May 11th, 1862, trains will leave Chicago: Express at 7:30 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Accommodation at 5:30 P. M. daily, Saturdays excepted. On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run to Kankakee, leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M. TRAINS ARRIVE AT CHICAGO: Express at 6:30 A. M., Accommodation at 11:35 P. M. W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

Sewing Machines.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES make FOUR DIFFERENT stitches on one and the same Machine. Thus the LOCK, DOUBLE LOCK, KNOT and DOUBLE KNOT, all of which make the seam alike on both sides of the fabric. Either or all can be produced while the Machine is in motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator to have the work carry either way, or to change the direction, and fasten the end of seams, which, together with making a long and a short stitch, is done simply by turning a thumb screw.

Their motions are all POSITIVE. There are no springs to get out of order. They are so simple that the most inexperienced can work them perfectly and with ease. They are NOISELESS, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

They are the FASTEST SEWERS in the WORLD, making five stitches to each revolution. They oil no dresses. Their STITCH is the wonder of all, because of its combined ELASTICITY, STRENGTH and BEAUTY.

Agents wanted throughout the Western country. With a small investment of capital, a profitable business can be readily established. For circulars and sample of work, address W. C. MASON, Western Agt, 124 Lake street, Chicago.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE Sewing Machines. [INVENTED IN 1845, IMPROVED IN 1862.] Manufactured by A. B. HOWE, Brother of ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original inventor and patentee of the HOWE SEWING MACHINE, And from which all other Sewing Machines derive their vitality, and to whom all others pay a License. This is the oldest Machine in the world (invented in 1845), improved from time to time, and fully perfected in January, 1862. Particularly adapted to family use, tailoring and manufacturing purposes, boot and shoe work, carriage trimming, &c., &c. Having the widest range of adaptability to sewing, of any machine produced. Buy the Improved Howe Sewing Machine, And have no more dropping of stitches, breaking of needles, no more trouble in sewing the finest fabric or the coarsest satinet, no difficulty in sewing over seams, and a machine that is warranted not to get out of order with proper use. Agents wanted in Ohio and other Western and Northwestern States, where not already appointed. Circulars, containing full description of Machines, can be had on application, or sent by mail. Address J. S. BRYANT, General Western Agent, 66 Lake street, Chicago.

L. CORNELL & Co.'s Sewing Machines. PRICES FROM $25 TO $80. Taggart & Fair's Patent. Wilcox & Gibbs Patent. Empire Patent. All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch, Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools) Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides). An experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every leading Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that ours is, by far, the best, the most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the true merits of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are as large and heavy as Singer's, while they run lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise. We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles and Sewing Machine Findings, for sale. A Lady is in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 133 Lake Street, (up stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 61, Chicago, Ill.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, On the Twenty-seventh (27th) day of March, A. D. 1858, John G. Hamrick, of Maquon, Knox county, and State of Illinois, executed and delivered to Francis B. Cooley, Elisha S. Wadsworth and John V. Farwell, to secure a certain promissory note for a thousand and seventy dollars and 10-100 cents, dated March twenty-third, A. D. 1858, and due in one day after date thereof, a mortgage upon the premises hereinafter described, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Knox county, in Book 9 of Mortgages, page 384, in which said mortgage it was provided that if default should be made in the payment of said note, according to the terms, the said mortgagees, after publishing a notice ten days before day of sale in a newspaper printed in Knox county, and one printed in Chicago, Cook county, Ill., is empowered to sell the premises described in said mortgage, together with all the right or equity of redemption therein of the said mortgagor, at public auction, at the Court House door in the said city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of said note, and by virtue and in pursuance of the power granted in said mortgage, we shall, on the 16th day of June, A.D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell for cash to the highest bidder, at two o'clock of said day, the following described real estate, situated in the town of Maquon, county of Knox and State of Illinois, to-wit:—being the same land assigned ... Gilson, commencing at a stake North of the main track of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company at Maquon, aforesaid, running thence North to the county road, which runs East and West on the North side of the town of Maquon, and also running East from said stake one hundred feet on the side track of said road, embracing all that portion of land, one hundred feet in length, on said side track, and running back to said county road, being the same lot on which the said Hamrick's warehouse now stands, in said town of Maquon, being the premises described in said mortgage, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John G. Hamrick, his heirs and assigns in and to said premises. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Mortgagees. C. M. Rawley, Attorney. Chicago, June 4th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker. Chicago, June 2d, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF THOMAS WILLIAMS, DECEASED. The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Williams, late of the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, deceased, hereby give notice that he will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in the City of Chicago, at the July Term, on the third Monday in July, (21st) 1862, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. Dated this second day of June, A. D. 1862. JOHN TEARE, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will sell on the 11th day of June next, at my office, No. 91 Washington street, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. my right, title and interest derived under a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by T. B. Carter to me, July 5th, 1861, to the following lots, pieces and parcels of lands, with improvements thereon, viz: 1st. Assessor's subdivision of N. ½, S. E. ¼ section 20, township 38, range 14 east. 2d. Lot 13 in Block 4, with house thereon, in town of McLean, McLean county, Illinois. 3d. Lot 8 in Block 2, with house thereon, in town of Caledonia, Boon county, Illinois, on which is a mortgage to School Commissioners of $350. 4th. The S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Section 6, town 31, N. range 14 East, situate in Kankakee Co., on which is a mortgage for about $600. 5th. Sub Lot 15 of lot 5, in Block 43, and sub lot 10 of lot 4, in Block 38, in city of Galena, Ill. 6th. Lots ... in town of Lake Forest. And will also sell at the same time and place, all the notes in my hands that were not sold on the second day of May last. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. Chicago, May 21th 1862.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Edson Keith and John A. Gurley vs. Robert G. Boone, Edward N. Larmon and Thomas Hoyne—Foreclosure of Mortgage. Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1862, I, Sumner Marble, as a Special Master in Chancery, for such purpose duly appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on Monday, the twenty-third day of June, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court-House, in the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, in the State of Illinois, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and known as ... part of the southwest fractional quarter of Section No. twenty-two (22), in Township No. thirty-nine (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake ... the northwest corner of a tract conveyed by ... to ... feet to a stake fifty-five and four-tenths feet ... west of the east track of said Railroad, thence west along the south line of Commerce street two hundred and seventy-six and four-tenths feet (276 4-10 ft.) ... feet (277 8-10 ft.), to the place of beginning, containing exclusive of streets, three and three acres (3 348-1000 acres) ... the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging ... SUMNER MARBLE, Special Master in Chancery. GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts. Sol'rs. Chicago, May 12th, 1862.

USE POWELL'S POLISH For Sewing Machines. 101 DEARBORN STREET.

Railroads.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit, via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian lines from Detroit. Elegant coaches, with raised ventilated roof, and Salisbury Dusters, will run through on day trains. Luxurious new sleeping cars of the latest improvement, will run through on night trains. The distance is shorter than by any other route. The time and rates of fare will be the same as on other routes. Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at 6:40 P. M. and 7 A. M. Arrive in Chicago at 8:15 P. M. and 6:15 A. M. Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also, at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. H. R. SAWYER, General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M. The above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run between Cleveland and Chicago without change on Night Trains. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. H. R. SAWYER, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 7:00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M., Albany 5:00 P. M., New York 2:00 P. M., Boston 11:30 P. M. 7:30 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge 8:15 P. M., Albany 5:00 A. M., New York 10:30 A. M., Boston 5:00 P. M. Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train 7:00 P. M., Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 8:15 A. M., Fast Express; at 8:15 P. M., Night Mail Train. The 7:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Salisbury's Patent Sleeping Cars are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. Through TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: 9:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:45 A. M. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD. Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: 7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.) 7.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.) Arrive at Cincinnati at 9.30 P. M. and 9.00 A. M. SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South. EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Peoria, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio. Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marrietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River. Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 139 Randolph street, Chicago (under the Sherman House). JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup., Richmond, Ind. CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Richmond, Ind. SAM A. LEWIS, Wes'n Pass Agent, Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: Day Express and Mail leaves Chicago at 9:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), and arrives at 6:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves Chicago at 9:00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 7:40 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Mendota Accommodation leaves Chicago at 5:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted). C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: Day Express 9:00 A. M. | Through without Night 9:00 P. M. | change of cars. Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c. Trains arrive at 9:15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. B. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME. Summer Arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 9:00 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 9:00 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, 5:00 P. M.; Through Trains arrive 6:15 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:45 A. M. JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily as follows: 7.00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 7.00 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) 3.30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso. Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the above-named cities. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this line checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and N. York, via Allentown on trains leaving Chicago at 7:00 P. M. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Madison street. W. F. SHININ, Gen. Pass. Agent. A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 255 Miles Double Track, (with its connections.) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities.) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburgh for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (430 miles.) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS: By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any part on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES. Be particular and mark packages "via PENN'A CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company. CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois. D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh. H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. J. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana. J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. W. W. AIRMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind. R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo. W. H. H. KOONTZ, Gallipolis, Ohio. J. J. NEAL, Parkersburg, Virginia. BALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio. H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio. McDOWELL & McGOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio. R. McNEELY, Maysville, Ky. J. F. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio. JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky. N. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio. R. C. MELDRUM, General Travelling Agent in the South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburgh, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other. ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. ... Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, ... Night Express, Saturdays excepted ... Joliet Accommodation ... Through Express Trains arrive ...

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, May 12th, 1862, trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, for Freeport, Rockford, Dubuque, Dunleith, Galena, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, ... and all points West ... G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. ... TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1862.

THE CITY.

APPOINTMENT.—Comptroller Hayes has appointed Mr. Francis M. Barrett as second clerk in his office.

☞ We would call attention to the card of Messrs. W. B. Hibbard & Co., Commission Merchants.

☞ We would call the attention of citizens generally, and particularly those of the North Division, to the new boot and shoe store of Wiswall & Day, 26 North Clark street, whose card appears in to-day's advertisements.

IDENTIFIED.—The body found at Madison street bridge yesterday has been identified as that of John Kulk, a Hollander, who formerly resided near Clybourne avenue, on the North Side. He was in the employ of a milkman named Fisk, who paid him five dollars on Friday last, since which he has not been seen alive. He leaves a wife and two children.

CO. A 12TH ILL. CAVALRY.—This Company, Capt. T. W. Grosvenor, wants a few more men. Any one desiring to enter this arm of the service will not find a better opportunity. The regiment is composed of experienced officers and good men, and is in readiness to march. Application can be made to Lieut. Luff, 159 Kinzie street.

☞ Lieut. Levi W. Hart of Bartlett's battery, will leave Chicago for Corinth on Monday morning. Any person wishing to send letters or small packages to friends in the company can do so by leaving them before six o'clock p. m. Saturday, at Peake, Marsh & De Long's, 37 Lake street.

RECRUITS WANTED.—Capt. Miller's company of artillery now at Camp Douglas is under marching orders, and will probably leave for the seat of war as soon as their cannon arrive. A few more recruits are wanted. Apply to Capt. Miller in person, at Camp Douglas, or at 103 Kinzie street.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.—We desire to call attention to the new commission house of Wm. Little & Co., No. 281 South Water street. Mr. Little, late of Wm. Little & Co., wholesale grocers, and Mr. Sackett, late of Sackett & Co., for several years past in the commission business, are too well known to need any comments from us. Those consigning produce of any kind, especially grain and flour, to this market, will find in these gentlemen all they could desire as consignees. They refer to several of our oldest business houses, and we cheerfully endorse them.

ESCAPED FROM THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A man by the name of Daniel Smalley made his escape from the Lunatic Asylum at Jacksonville, on the 24th of March, since which nothing has been heard of him. He is five feet ten inches high, slender built, thin face and no whiskers. His insanity is principally upon religious subjects; talks much of doing the will of God, and professes to have direct communications from Him in reference to the particular way he should act, dress, &c. Any information in reference to him will be thankfully received by his afflicted wife, residing in LaGrange, Ill., or A. D. Tittsworth, 113 Lake street, Chicago.

THE EGYPTIAN SWINDLE—MEETING AT WARNER HALL.—A second meeting of those opposed to the new Constitution was held at Warner's Hall last evening, Charles Walker, Esq., in the chair, J. Summerfield acting as Secretary. Although the meeting was impromptu and only preliminary to a mass meeting to be held Saturday night, great enthusiasm prevailed. Stirring speeches were made by Gen. U. F. Linder, Charles Walker, Esq., Peter Page, Esq., and others, and a committee chosen, consisting of Peter Page, Lewis H. Davis, and Dr. David Brainard, to make arrangements for the coming meeting of which we shall give further intelligence in our next issue. The most cheering news is coming in from all quarters, of opposition to the Egyptian swindle and a determination to crush it out. For once the people are aroused and determined that designing politicians shall not crush this iniquitous fraud down their throats. The skies are bright and all omens propitious.

OUR "COMMERCIAL" GETS A PRESENT.—On Wednesday evening some unknown person placed a basket containing a male child about four weeks of age, upon the doorstep of the residence of J. F. Ballantyne, Commercial Editor of this paper. In the basket containing the little waif, the cruel kindness of its unknown parent, had placed a bottle of milk and a clean change of clothing. To the cruelty of desertion the same parent had added the danger of destroying the little one, by drugging it to keep it quiet. Mr. B. took the little stranger thus rudely thrust upon the world into his charge, and had it sent to the Home for the Friendless, where it will find proper care and attention. The family were absent at the time the basket was left, but the neighbors observed the action, taking little notice of it, however, as they supposed it was a consignment of goods. The party who left it was a tall, heavy, black-whiskered man. Late in the night a woman clad in a white shawl was observed hovering about the premises, but suddenly becoming alarmed, she rapidly disappeared.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE TUG J. PRINDIVILLE.—The new and staunch wrecking tug, J. Prindiville, with a large party of invited guests on board, left her dock yesterday afternoon at four o'clock upon her first trial trip, which proved eminently successful, and demonstrated beyond question that Chicago mechanics have turned out the handsomest tug upon the lakes. Every part of the Prindiville except her boilers is the handiwork of our own mechanics. While upon the lake, a basket of Sillery was opened, and appropriate addresses were made by Ex-Mayor Rumsey, B. F. Ayer, Esq., and others, and a general season of good wishes and good feeling prevailed.

The engines of the Prindiville are twenty-four-inch beam, twenty-two inch stroke, and of five hundred horse power. She cost in the vicinity of $20,000. She was built by Miller Bros. & Clarke, and her engines by Henry Warrington. Joseph Nicholson, Esq., formerly commander of the Planet, is captain, and John Ebart, lately connected with the Galena road, is engineer. Both of these men are well known citizens, and men who must prove popular in any undertaking. The Prindiville will be used mainly upon the St. Clair Flats; and for working purposes she is in every respect the largest, handsomest and most powerful tug upon the lakes. We congratulate her owners, Messrs. Prindiville, upon the success of their new tug, creditable alike to the builders and the wide-awake energy and business enterprise of her owners. Success to the gallant craft.

OPENING OF SHUFELDT'S ALCOHOL WORKS.—The extensive alcohol manufactory of Mr. H. H. Shufeldt, No. 69 South Water street, was opened for public inspection on Tuesday afternoon, and was made the occasion of a visit by a large number of South Water street merchants, who spent a pleasant hour in inspecting the establishment and apparatus and discussing a handsome banquet, set by the enterprising proprietor. This house were the first manufacturers of alcohol and pure spirits in Chicago, commencing in 1855, at which time they turned out some twenty-five barrels per day. Then the market was principally supplied from Cincinnati and other places. Now the capacity of the new apparatus is about eighty barrels per day, and it can be increased very easily to about 100 barrels per day. The building occupied by Mr. Shufeldt is 20 by 140 feet, and six stories high. In the basement are the steam boilers; on the first floor the kettle—which is of copper, and holds forty barrels—surmounted by a dome of burnished copper, with finished brass flanges. The column, also of copper, is in seven sections, thirty-six inches in diameter, and twenty-four feet in height, extending to the third story. Its cost was $3,000, the whole cost of the apparatus being $10,000. In the second story are the discharging box, the alcohol and spirit receivers, changing and distilling tubs, &c. In the third story is the cold worm, 380 feet in length, and eight rectifiers; also a packed tub for rectifying the lake water for use in the boilers. Here, too, is an excellent fire apparatus, which may be of incalculable use in time of need. In the fourth story is the condensing worm, which will hold 200 barrels of water, and has a faucet weighing fifty pounds, costing $28. There are also on this floor numerous tubs for mixing spirits to rectify, &c. In the fifth story is the water-feeder, with a capacity of 225 barrels.

The magnitude of the establishment is on a par with the enterprise of the proprietor, and will undoubtedly yield to him a splendid return upon his investment. We commend him to the patronage of business men everywhere.

THE STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Last Day's Proceedings.

☞ We give place in this issue to the following address by Mr. C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis, delivered on Wednesday evening, which should have appeared in our issue of yesterday, but was unavoidably omitted. The lateness of its appearance, however, will not detract at all from its excellence:

Mr. Fisk in coming before his Chicago friends did not expect to be introduced with such a spread-eagle speech, although he was proud to be one of the five who had been the instruments in God's hands in the establishment of a Christian Church in the city of St. Louis upon the broad basis of loyalty to God and the country. It had been a pleasure to him to turn away a day or two from the surging elements of St. Louis, and meet with his co-laborers in the blessed Sunday School cause, from Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota. He was glad to be a soldier in the Sunday School army. The Sunday School was the truth-clad Monitor on the sea of Christian civilization. It was the right arm of the Church, and deserved well its sympathy and the support of all who would push on the car of God's covenant of mercy to fallen man. He was grateful that he was permitted to be a laborer in this fruitful vineyard of the Lord. He believed that from the ranks of our Sunday Schools would come our most valuable men for all the positions of life. The best farmer, mechanic, merchant, miller, lawyer, banker, politician, statesman, or minister of the gospel, would come from among those who had been early educated in this nursery of the Christian Church. After a brief review of the great good which had been already accomplished through this instrumentality, and exhorting the Christian men and women before him to return to their various fields of labor with a new earnestness in their work for God and humanity, to push on the column of truth against the hosts of sin, and battle manfully in the great conflict, Mr. F. made allusion to the necessity of extending the work of Christian Missions and Sunday School teaching into the benighted region of Secessia. Upon the opening of the blockade he intended to journey southward to Memphis and New Orleans to establish mission Sunday schools; would be especially pleased to organize one at Oxford, the Athens of Mississippi, where Jacob Thompson, Floyd, Toombs, Yancey, Bishop Polk, and "one Jefferson Davis" might be taught the commandments and the Lord's prayer. It had been his duty during the winter past to assist in administering comforts to the suffering soldiers in camp and hospital, and while there had been brought in contact with the captive rebels from Fort Donelson and Island No. 10. It was astonishing how very ignorant some of the representatives from the "first families" were. In one hospital ward where 122 sick rebels were confined—only nineteen of their number could read, and five only could write their names, and these were the real "one to five" who were to drive the Lincoln hirelings, the Yankee horde of mud-sills and greasy operatives back to their northern homes. Was it a wonder that such men had been easily led into the damnable rebellion against a benign government? A fearful accountability was waiting their leaders—much blood would be found upon the skirts of the church and ministry in localities where loyalty had been crying out for their aid, and had been wickedly turned away with the words "I know you not." He believed that the Christian Church had a right to be patriotic—that it was the duty of the Christian minister to lift up his voice in behalf of the government, and to preach that secession was a crime against God and Heaven. He despised the man in priestly robes who would skulk behind "no politics in the pulpit," and refuse to pray for the President of the United States and the success of our armies. He desired all of his "Old School Presbyterian" brethren to remember Dr. McPheters of St. Louis, in their prayers.

Turning to the beautiful banner of the Union, which was suspended over the pulpit, the speaker said he loved that old flag; that he would throw its protecting folds to the breeze every where; he would hang it from every house top in the land, would unfurl it from every church steeple.

"From every hill, from every vale,
Where freemen's feet have trod;
From every spire where freemen meet
For prayer and praise to God;
Yes, on the church—no place too good—
Let Church and State be free—
Unfurl that flag; beneath but this,
The Cross of Calvary."

He would nail that emblem of the free "just beneath the banner of the cross," and push the two together around the world. He believed that notwithstanding there were yet clouds in the sky, that a brighter day for America was soon to dawn. The morning light is already breaking. You can almost hear the tread of the returning hosts, and the shouts of the victors as they come back to their prairie homes in Illinois, or again they seek their implements of industry in the pineries of Wisconsin, or in the rich fields girt about by the silvery lakes. By and by there would be a complete restoration of the Union. Minnesota's laughing waters would exchange greetings with Florida; the sounding woods of old Maine would strike glad hands of fellowship with the broad savannahs of Texas; California would stretch out her golden arms across the continent to embrace her returning sister Georgia. He trusted the whole land would learn the lesson that righteousness only could exalt a nation; that the voice of the people might then be heard in earnest supplication to the Judge of all the Earth:

"Lord of the Universe, shield us and guide us,
Trusting thee *always*, through shadow and sun;
Thou hast united us: who shall divide us;
Keep us, O keep us, the many in one."

Then—

"Up with our banner bright,
Sprinkled with starry light;
Spread its fair emblems from mountain to shore,
While through the sounding sky
Loud rings the Nation's cry,
UNION AND LIBERTY, ONE EVERMORE."

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. by the President. Prayer by Mr. Minde of St. Charles.

After the reading of the minutes, Mr. Harsha moved that the statistics of the Sabbath Schools presented by the delegates, be placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Boring, it was ordered that the discussion of the question, "Is it desirable to encourage picnics and excursions, and if so, to what extent?" be made the special business from 9:30 to 10 o'clock.

Remarks were made upon the subject by Messrs. Moody, Hart, Hawley, Smith, Hartman, Guilford and Hayes, all of whom were agreed upon the advisability of having picnics, the difference in opinion being mainly as to whether they should be simple gatherings of the schools or public excursions. At the close of the discussion, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Convention that picnics and excursions may be conducted profitably to our Sunday schools.

The special order for ten o'clock was taken up: "Should a Sabbath school exist without its being in immediate connection with and under the fostering care of some individual church?" The question was discussed by Messrs. Stone, Wurts, Woodruff, Harsha, Boring, Millard, Moody, Leonard, Collins and Eddy, after which the following resolution by the committee was adopted:

Resolved, That while it may be impossible to bring every new Sunday School enterprise at once under the care of the Christian Church, yet, in the estimation of this Convention, it is desirable that as soon and as generally as may be, mission schools should be brought so far under the fostering care of the Church that the converts therein may be thrown into the bosom of the Church of Christ, and be trained up to the full stature of men and women in Christ.

On motion, the discussion of the question, "What is the most successful method of organizing new Sabbath Schools in destitute portions of the country?" was made the special business for the next half hour.

Remarks were made by Mr. Wurts of Philadelphia and Mr. Paxton of Jacksonville. At the expiration of the latter gentleman's time, it was unanimously agreed that he be allowed as much time as he wished; upon which the gentleman proceeded to narrate some very interesting experiences in establishing Sabbath Schools in the backwoods districts, and showed what the Mission, through the patience and energy of its agents, was accomplishing. He was followed by Messrs. Holmes of Missouri and Bomberger of Philadelphia.

On motion, it was then ordered that the Secretaries be instructed to request the publication in the daily papers of the statistical districts assigned to the Secretaries for the ensuing year, as follows:

1. Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Carroll, Ogle, Whiteside, Lee and Boone counties.
2. Lake, McHenry, DeKalb, Kane, Dupage, Cook, Kendall and Will.
3. Rock Island, Henry, Bureau, Mercer, Knox, Stark, Putnam and Marshall.
4. LaSalle, Grundy, Kankakee, Livingston, Woodford, Iroquois, Vermillion, Champaign, McLean and Ford.
5. Henderson, Hancock, Warren, McDonough, Fulton and Peoria.
6. Logan, Menard, Sangamon, Macon, DeWitt, Piatt and Christian.
7. Adams, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Cass, Morgan, Scott and Green.
8. Shelby, Douglas, Fayette, Effingham, Cumberland, Clark, Edgar, Coles and Moultrie.
9. Calhoun, Jersey, Macoupin, Montgomery Bond, Madison, St. Clair, Clinton.
10. Marion, Jefferson, Wayne, Clay, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Edwards, Wabash.
11. Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Perry, Jackson, Union, Alexandria, Pulaski.
12. Franklin, Hamilton, White, Gallatin, Saline, Williams, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Hardin.

With the doxology and benediction the convention adjourned to two p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention opened at two p. m. with prayer by Rev. Mr. Haggerty.

The Committee then reported the following resolution in reference to the question last under discussion at the morning session:

Resolved, That the best method of securing the organization of Sabbath Schools in destitute places is familiar personal intercourse with the people to be benefitted, earnest conversation upon the importance of the religious education of the young, and prayer to God with both parents and children for the success of such enterprises.

On motion of Mr. Boring, the Convention then went into discussion of the question, "Is it desirable to maintain a uniformity of lessons among all the classes?" The speakers were Messrs. Boring, Scroggs, Kinney and Hubbard, after which the following resolution by the Committee was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this Convention that the scripture lessons in Sabbath Schools should be uniform, so far as is practicable.

At the suggestion of the President, the following subject was taken up and discussed: "Have the practical results in our Sabbath Schools been commensurate with the efforts put forth?" The discussion was participated in by a large number of delegates, and at the close the following resolution from the Committee was adopted:

Resolved, That "it hath not entered into the heart of man to conceive" of the value of the results already achieved by Sabbath School efforts, or appropriately to estimate their influence upon the world of mankind, in elevating it to the condition which God designs it should occupy. "He that turneth many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ever."

The following resolution was then unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the Galena and Chicago Union, Chicago and Northwestern, St. Louis and Alton, and the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroads, for the sympathy expressed by them in the Sabbath School cause as exhibited by their kindness in reducing the fare of the delegates to this Convention.

It was also

Resolved, That normal classes should be taught as far as may be in all of our Sabbath Schools.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to such papers of this city and elsewhere as have published the notices of meetings and the proceedings of the sessions of this convention.

Mr. Moody also offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Sabbath Schools of our State are so generally represented in the armies of the United States, battling for our country's honor, with which the cause of Christ is so essentially connected, therefore,

Resolved, That we specially request Sabbath School Superintendents throughout the State to remember in earnest prayer our co-laborers who have been for a time separated from us by the call of our country, that they may be crowned with victory, when we pledge them a warm welcome into the Sabbath School army again.

On motion of Mr. C. H. Bentley, Rev. J. H. Vincent of Rockford, and J. T. Griffin of Chicago, were appointed delegates to represent the Illinois State S. S. Convention at the World's S. S. Convention, to be held in London in September next.

Reports from a number of delegates were then heard, and after the benediction the Convention adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 8 o'clock, the time until 9:10 being devoted mainly to children's school exercises under the direction of Messrs. Vincent, Wilder, and others.

The President then arose, and with the remark that the next in order on the list of exercises was the President's valedictory, thanked the Convention for the great honor they had done him in calling him to that position. He felt under great obligation to his co-laborers in this work, for the earnestness of their efforts, and the assistance they had rendered him. He thought a gracious influence had been with them. Another year and there would be new graves; we might all not meet again. He had never been more impressed than during this Convention with the nobleness and importance of the Sabbath school work. To give the first impressions to human character and destiny is indeed an important work—making marks upon the character of children which shall live for all ages. One thing was needed, a solemn and entire consecration to Christ—we are not doing our work, but Christ's work, and the consecration should be entire, such as shall exert its influence upon the teachers, not only through the Sabbath, but through the entire week. The work is designed to furnish to the child a moral and religious education. Nothing should be introduced that will not lead the child to Christ. He called upon all his co-laborers the benediction of Christ, and when their work here was done, might they all be called to an eternal life in heaven.

Resolutions were then passed, tendering thanks "to the citizens of Chicago, who have so kindly opened their homes and hearts to entertain us;" to the trustees and officers of the Clark street M. E. Society, for the use of their church; to the brethren from other States, for their "genial, Christ-like greetings;" to the Tomlinson Bros., "for their kindness in furnishing books and charts for the use of the Convention;" to the President, "for the very able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations;" to the Secretaries of the Convention; and to Mr. Vincent, for his kindness in conducting the exercises in sacred geography.

After listening to brief parting addresses from several of the delegates, at about ten o'clock, with singing the doxology, in which the whole audience joined, standing, and the benediction by the President, the Convention adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

The Inevitable Dog Question Again.

MORNING SESSION.

The Board met at 10 o'clock.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported in favor of allowing the following bills:

Henry Deal	$106.50
John S. Everett	124.50
W. M. Douglas	124.50
G. Fisher	106.50
W. Lochbile	124.50
O. S. Merrick	106.50
Abner Sutton	106.50
Mrs. R. Burns	9.12
Metropolitan Hotel	36.00
Wm. F. Tucker & Co	30.00
Anthony C. Hesing	261.65
Homer Galpin	111.00

And rejected the following:

R. Fox	$7.50
H. Bromery	7.50
A. C. Hesing	87.32

Laid over under the rule.

A resolution of thanks to T. B. Bryan, Esq., for allowing the use of his Hall to the War Fund Committee without compensation, was passed.

Mr. Jones asked for a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on schools. The rules were suspended.

Mr. Jones' resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That an additional standing committee of this Board be formed, to consist of five members to be called the Committee on Schools, whose duty it shall be to have general supervision of the schools of this county, and to confer and advise with the School Commissioners in reference to the same.

A long discussion ensued upon the power of the Board to alter the rules, and the matter was finally laid over.

The drawing of juries was made the special order for two o'clock this afternoon.

The committee on public buildings reported in favor of allowing the following claims for services rendered:

B. F. Carver, glazing	$7.97
M. C. Balph, plastering	2.90
Goss & Phillips, blinds for jail	4.37
R. D. McFarlane, gas fitting	25.30
C. Boorman, wheelbarrow	1.90
J. M. Van Osdell, superintendence	19.05
M. Klein, keys	1.25
J. W. Newell, lock	1.25
Barrey & Cushing, painting	7.25
F. Letz & Co., repairing fence	5.60
Walworth, Hubbard & Co., steam pipes	34.33
A. Ryffen & Son, plumbing	19.86
Wm. Bailey, book cases and repaired chairs	83.10
Same, putting down carpets	12.50
P. Palmer & Co., carpet for Circuit Court room	291.51
Andrew Zear, sand	3.75
F. B. Rigley & Co., materials for coloring	144.12
John Morton, plastering and materials	801.74

Laid over under the rules.

A communication was received from Mr. Carter, clerk of the Superior Court in relation to a bill rendered by bailiffs which had been cut down by the committee, and setting forth that he believed they were correct bills of services and ought to have been allowed. The communication was tabled.

A bill asking the county to share with the city the expense of the flag-staff upon the court house, and three large flags, was referred to the committee on public buildings.

Mr. Cornell offered a resolution requiring all bills rendered by bailiffs to be verified by affidavit, which, after a long and desultory discussion was withdrawn.

A motion was made to change the name of the new town of Hope to Calumet.

An amendment was offered to call it Sigel.

The amendment was lost and the original motion prevailed.

Adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers, to whom was referred the proposed amendments to the "dorg" ordinance reported in favor of continuing the present "dorg" law.

Mr. Ginther, anti-dorg, a member of the committee, presented a minority report in favor of the ordinance submitted by him to license "dorgs" at $1 per head, with rules and regulations for their running at large. The question being upon the majority report, it was rejected.

The question than recurred to the minority report.

Mr. Jones called up his amendment, viz:

Resolved, This ordinance shall not apply to "yaller dorgs", with straps around their necks and their tails cut off not over half an inch, inch, inch and a half or two inches long, and not less than half a mile, mile, mile and a half or two miles from home.

Mr. Culver didn't like the amendment.

Mr. Jones tried to make a speech and couldn't. Dr. Gibbs tried to make a speech and couldn't and Mr. Dolton tried to make a speech and did.

Mr. Dolton moved to lay the whole subject upon the table.

Mr. Ginther moved to lay Mr. Jones' resolution only upon the table. Declared out of order.

Mr. Dolton's motion was put to a vote and was carried. Ayes 21, nays 17.

Mr. Dolton moved that Dr. Wood have leave to withdraw his bill for compensation in serving processes upon insane persons. Carried.

The Board then proceeded to draw juries for the Superior and Circuit Courts, after which they adjourned.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was held yesterday, when the following Board of Directors and officers was chosen, presenting only a single change in the board, substituting Mr. Dunlap, superintendent, of this city, in place of Mr. Dows, of New York, resigned:

William B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.
George Smith, " "
George L. Dunlap, " "
P. H. Smith, Appleton, Wis.
M. C. Darling, Fond du Lac, Wis.
A. L. Pritchard, Watertown, "
J. J. R. Pease, Janesville, "
Wm. A. Booth, New York.
Lowell Holbrook, "
C. S. Seyton, "
H. H. Boody, "
Austin Baldwin, "
Geo. M. Bartholomew, Hartford, Conn.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Wm. B. Ogden, President.
P. H. Smith, Vice President.
Geo. L. Dunlap, Superintendent.
Geo. P. Lee, Treasurer.
James R. Young, Secretary.
J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary.
H. H. Boody, Transfer Agent in New York.
E. DeWitt Robinson, General Ticket Agent.
Chas. S. Tappen, General Freight Agent.

The following is the present length of the road:

Chicago to Oshkosh	193 miles.
Oshkosh to Appleton	20 "
*Appleton to Green Bay	30 "
Total	242

*Completed September 1st, 1862.

Mr. Ogden submitted a very lengthy and satisfactory report, which will be printed in a few days.

This is one of the most important railroad lines running into this city, and the stockholders and directors have evidently studied their interest in reappointing its former operating officers, who we know are every way capable of filling the important positions assigned to them.

☞ Don't fail to attend the great sale of books to-night at the store No. 58 Dearborn street. There have been added to the stock some dozen boxes of elegant books, among which are to be found complete sets of Irving, British Essayists, E. A. Poe, Waverly Novels, Strickland's Queens of England, Hugh Miller, Bayard Taylor, and a variety of the best standard books of the age. Also a fine lot of illuminated photograph albums, the best in market. Books for sale at private sale during the day.

RETURNED.—A large number of released prisoners arrived yesterday morning by the Michigan Southern road. They belong mainly to Wisconsin.

A Mad Bullock Attacks the Light Guard Band.

A singular accident which at one time threatened to be serious in its consequences occurred yesterday forenoon to Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band, upon Michigan avenue, while they were escorting the three months' recruits to Camp Douglas, and eventuated in a genuine Bull Run and the final defeat of the enemy. As the procession neared Adams street, a drover approached, leading a huge bullock. The animal excited by the music was plunging and rearing in a frightful manner and made desperate efforts to break loose from his driver.

The latter for a time managed to hold him, and finally succeeded in throwing him down. The mad animal, by his desperate struggles broke loose, and with glaring eyes, and lowered head started for the band with a roar anything but musical. Mr. Vaas, seeing that the animal meant mischief, gave the signal for the music to cease and told the band to look out for themselves. The cessation of the music had no effect upon the bull, who had now approached near enough to get a glimpse of the red caps.

The sanguinary color engendered a disposition of a similar character, and with redoubled fury he dashed into the musicians who were fleeing in every direction. Mr. Stricher, the bugler, happened to be nearest and received the attention of the crazy brute. Before he could evade him, the bull's horns were fastened into his belt, and he was thrown into the air, but fortunately the horns were entangled and he was quickly dashed to the ground. A second time he was lifted and thrown down, this time extricating himself. Mr. Vaas rushed in and thrusting his instrument into the animal's face, averted his attention for an instant. The action was most opportune, for the next instant the company directly in rear of the band charged at double quick, and the infuriated monster rolled over dead, pierced by a score of bayonets. Mr. Stricher's injuries, we are glad to learn, are not dangerous.

The procession re-formed and moved to the camp without any further danger from mad animals addicted to horns of a most unmusical character, and while we regret that the bugler was [illegible] and thrown out of time, he can boast that he has taken a horn without violating the temperance pledge.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CORN-PLANTER CASE.—The hearing of the arguments in the corn-planter case, before the United States Court, was concluded yesterday. The charge of the Court will be delivered this morning.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The Hildreth larceny case occupied the Recorder's Court yesterday, and is still pending.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 465—Chancery. M. W. Alexander vs. Elisha Freeman et al; on motion of complainant's solicitor, no cause having been shown to the contrary, confirmation of sale as per report of receiver of 3d inst., made final.

A NEW SENSATION.—Our readers and the public generally have a pleasant feature in prospect, something to enjoy to-day and this evening, in the matter of a public reception, given by Mr. S. M. Fassett, on the re-opening of his well known photographic gallery. This establishment has been closed for nearly three weeks, and, in the meantime, carpenters, plumbers, painters, tinters, paper hangers and upholsterers, have been busy at work, altering, enlarging, refitting, and adorning, until its old patrons will hardly recognize the place, in its new dress. The spacious and elegant rooms, and the many beautiful specimens of photographic art, of which Chicago may well feel proud, merit a visit.

Mr. Fassett's receptions are no new events in the history of Chicago, having always called out the beauty and elite of the city, and our readers will thank us for reminding them thus early of a treat in store for them. Patrons will be glad to know, that after unavoidable delay, their orders will hereafter be attended to promptly, as Mr. Fassett has added to his number of operatives, and brought with him from New York, artists of metropolitan reputation, thus giving him enlarged facilities in taking sittings, and producing highly finished pictures. Rooms, Nos. 122 and 124 South Clark street.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—B. J. Fabries, the carrier in the South Division, south of Twelfth street, met with an accident, having been run over by an express wagon, Wednesday morning, and will be unable to attend to his duties for a short time. We have put a new man on in his place, and for a few days our subscribers will get their papers later than usual. Meantime, we ask our patrons to exercise patience.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary exercises of the Sedgwick M. E. Sabbath School will be held on Sunday next. The exercises are to consist of addresses, dialogues, recitations, declamation, singing, &c., to which the public are cordially invited. An admittance fee of fifteen cents, to be expended for the support of the school, is to be charged.

FOSTER ZOUAVES.—This company, composed of students of the Foster School, and young men of character and standing in the neighborhood, which disbanded last fall, reorganized night before last. Alonzo Curry was appointed Captain; Bartley Mackey, First Lieutenant, and E. Thorp, Second Lieutenant. They enrol twenty names to start with.

Important to Discharged Soldiers.

U. S. PAY DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF ILLS., CHICAGO, June 5, 1862.

Discharged soldiers can send their discharge papers (consisting of the discharge and two final certificates for pay) to this office, with their addresses and their business will be promptly attended to *without charge*. No payments made on descriptive rolls.

JOHN H. KINZIE, Paymaster U. S. A.

☞ Great closing out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. je3-1m

Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes thoroughly cleaned and neatly repaired. nov12

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h2l1-ly

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 100 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

New styles of Paper Hangings just received at Faxon's, Lake street. Call and see them. ap24-p743

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. eb21-ly

☞ Refrigerators and Ice Boxes—wholesale and retail—of the most approved kinds. Refrigerators repaired or exchanged. my23-12t J. W. BENT, 58 LaSalle.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 5, 1862.

Business at the banks continues to improve, giving much more employment to capital; but the demand for money is still much below the supply. The large amount of paper offering has lessened very materially the amount of currency on hand, and some of the larger houses have found themselves rather short. The sources of supply are, however, ample, and the only thing to be feared is that all sorts of "wild-cat" will find its way into the pockets of the people. One firm received a dispatch to-day of an invoice of $80,000 from one of the old Hartford banks, with as much more to be sent on Friday. That is money that no one can object to, though we prefer that if we must have currency instead of Treasury Notes, our Western banks furnish it.

New York exchange is easier. Par is all the banks will give for it, and the larger houses sell round lots to customers at ⅛; but ¼ is still the correct selling rate.

Gold is a little firmer. The buying price is 3—and perhaps ⅛ above may have been paid. The selling range is 3½@4 per cent. premium, about 3¾ being the usual figure.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Currency very scarce, was the unanimous response of bankers yesterday to enquiries as to the condition of the money market. Had transactions in produce been as active as usual for the past three days, the stringency would now be severely felt, but, as stated in our last edition, the low rates of exchange invite the circulation of Eastern currency here, and will soon relieve the market.

The selling rate of exchange is ¼ premium, and that is the rate charged on collections, but bank customers have no difficulty in obtaining concessions of at least ⅛ from that figure on purchases.

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	par	¼@⅜ prem.
Specie	3 prem.	3¾@4 "
Treasury Notes	[illegible]	"

MONTHLY ABSTRACT of the assets, liabilities, and condition of the Dubuque Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, for Monday, June 2, 1862.

ASSETS.

Safety fund	$19,361.04
Specie	53,073.25
Notes of other banks and Treasury Notes	35,429.00
Other cash items	847.65
Due from other banks	41,946.98
Notes and bills discounted	95,020.49
State and U. S. stocks	20,012.50
State of Iowa	3,254.89
Other items	2,545.13
Total	$296,495.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000.00
Notes in circulation	111,401.00
Due to other banks and bankers	9,554.65
Due to depositors	109,793.71
Surplus	5,[illegible]
Total	$296,495.93

L. D. RANDALL, President.
R. E. GRAVES, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly statement of earnings, from May 24th to 31st, inclusive, 1862:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	[illegible]	$5,917.80
Freight	[illegible]	10,739.56
Sundries	[illegible]	335.65
Total	[illegible]	$17,593.81
Increase in 1862	[illegible]	
Total this month to date	[illegible]	75,202.31
Total since 1st January	[illegible]	378,121.04
Military earnings, April, 1862	[illegible]	
Total	$456,385.35	

COUNTERFEITS.—A new three-dollar counterfeit bill on the Williamsburgh City Bank, New York, has recently made its appearance. The forgery is a good imitation of the genuine bill, and is well calculated to deceive. The vignette consists of an Indian on left hand upper corner, seated on a rock, with a figure "3" below, a view of Niagara Falls, and a female leaning on a shield in the center, with a figure "3" on the right hand upper corner, and the State die below.

Three-dollar bills on the Bank of Madison, Wisconsin, are in circulation. They may be known as frauds from the fact that the bank in question has no notes of that denomination in circulation.

Look out for counterfeit fives on the Bank of America, New York, with stripes of red, white and blue combination on each end, with a figure "5" on one side, and a numeral "V" on the other. The body of the bills is printed in blue.

CITY BONDS.—C. C. Parks & Co. are paying the highest price for city bonds. See their advertisement in another column.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The following table shows the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, from May 22d to 31st:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$46,372.69	$45,894.25	$478.64 Dec.
Passengers	8,677.19	8,294.03	383.16 Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,514.22	1,250.00	264.22 Dec.
Totals	$56,563.30	$55,438.28	$1,124.02 Dec.
For the month, 1861			$165,707.22
For the month, 1862			150,371.57
Decrease			$15,335.65
Corrected earnings for the previous month			$90,179.64

THE FARMERS AND THE CURRENCY.—We are glad to publish the following resolutions as embodying the right kind of talk from the right quarter. If the people demand Treasury Notes for their produce, they will get them. The proposition to tax bank issues out of existence to make room for Treasury Notes, should be earnestly pressed upon the attention of Congress, till they pass stringent laws to give the people a currency in which they can all have implicit confidence. The following are the resolutions:

At a mass meeting of the farmers and others, held at Tonica, La Salle county, Illinois, May 29, 1862, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the passage of a law authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes, made a legal tender in all domestic transactions, receivable for all Government dues, in denominations of one dollar and upwards, convertable into Government stocks bearing three per cent. interest per annum, and such amount as may be necessary to meet the demands of the national treasury, or to the extent of the entire paper currency necessary to meet the wants of the business interests of the country.

Resolved, That after the 15th day of June next, we will refuse all paper currency; except the following, to wit: U. S. Treasury Notes; the notes of the Bank of the State of Indiana, the State Bank of Ohio, the State Bank of Iowa, and the issues of Illinois Banks in good standing, that as soon as the Government issues of Treasury Notes are sufficient to meet the wants of the business interests, we will refuse all other paper currency.

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the passage of a law, taxing all bank bills, certificates of deposit or paper of any kind used as a circulating medium, not less than three per cent per annum.

Resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of this State who did not make money out of the stumptail operation.

Resolved, That the secretary furnish a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Chicago papers, and to all the papers in this county, with the request that they publish the same, and invite all the papers in the State, friendly to the industrial interests to copy; also, that he furnish a copy to each of the representatives and senators in Congress.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, President,
C. COPELAND, Jr., Secretary.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad held their annual meeting and elected the following Directors: Joseph W. Alsop, N. Y.; Lars Anderson, Cincinnati; Wm. H. Aspinwall, N. Y.; Edwin Bartlett, do.; Wm. H. Clement, Cincinnati; Henry Chancey, N. Y.; Charles D. Coffin, Cincinnati; Charles S. Cone, do.; Samuel W. Comstock, N. Y.; Edward Delano, do.; Theodore Grayley, Lawrenceburg; Edward Leonard, N. Y.; Wm. J. McAlpin, Cincinnati; Thomas J. Mitchell, do.; S. M. T. Odell, New York; S. W. Pomeroy, Cincinnati; W. W. Scarborough, do.; Fred. Schuchandt, N. Y.; Joseph Torrence, Cincinnati, and William Whitewright, jr., N. Y. Mr. Odell was elected at the request of the English bondholders. The elections of officers will take place to-day. The Secretary and Treasurer's reports will not be ready for a few days, when they will be given to the public through the press.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 5, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	2846	....	32630	12500	....	....
G & C U R R	1598	33927	26871	10030	1458	79
R I R R	1030	5950	6650	1000	700	....
Ill C R R	700	3500	23800	4200	350	....
C B & Q R R	1716	5971	41693	4780	786	....
C & N W R R	1547	34203	12508	7972	1045	....
A & St L R R	....	990	8750	....	....	....
Total	9438	84538	151722	40472	4437	79

	Grass Seed lbs.	L'd. lbs.	Tallow. lbs.	L H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1620	....	....	120	126	....
R I R R	....	....	....	110	51	1300
Ill C R R	....	....	....	53	80	6300
C B & Q R R	3820	4893	1350	103	56	6494
C & N W	....	....	....	....	....	1435
A & St L	....	....	2770	25	71	16953
Total	5440	4893	4120	409	384	32312

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4000	71000	63635	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	29050	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	600	....	5335	....	....	....
To Saginaw	....	3000	6600	2050	....	....
To Goderich	5788	3500	10709	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	6906	300	....	125	....	....
Total	12219	104675	87350	2175	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JUNE 4.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour brls	2,846	Lumber, ft	379,114
Corn, bu	38,120	Lath, pcs	50,000
Oats, bu	12,500	Posts, no.	200
Coal, tons	63	Fish, pkgs	5

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JUNE 5, 1862.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber ft	1,045,000	Flour, brls	4,500
Shingles, no	550,000	Wheat bu	36,000
Lath pcs	195,000	Corn bu	97,450
Railroad Ties no.	1,200	Lard Tallow brls	450
Coal tons	550	Hides no	1,100
Wood cds	53	Lead pigs	1,000
Bark cds	250	Mill stuffs bags	200
Fish brls	48	Cut meats brls	3
		Broom corn bales	100
		Stoves no	75

The receipts of produce to-day were liberal—embracing 9,452 brls flour, 84,538 bu wheat, 151,722 bu corn, and 40,472 bu oats. There was a good attendance on 'Change, but business was generally dull.

The Wheat market suffered a decline of 1@2c ℞ bushel—there being but a very limited shipping and little or no speculative inquiry. No 1 Spring was particularly dull, and the sales of this grade were trifling. No. 2 Spring and Amber Iowa were in fair request, but at lower prices than holders were willing to sell at. Only about 35,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at 81c for No 2 Red Winter; 80@81c for Amber Iowa; 78@79c for No 1 Spring; 71@73½c for No 2 Spring; and 58@70c for winter receipts do. Receipts of No 2 Spring at Munn & Scott's elevators were in active request, and they were sold at 73@73½—while in other houses the range was 71@72c. At the close the market for wheat was exceedingly dull and the tendency was downwards.

The Flour market still maintains its usual flatness—there being no apparent life in it. Only a few small lots were sold at $3.60@4.60 for good to very choice brands of Spring Extras.

Corn was in good request and steady at yesterday's prices—a slight advance being paid in some instances for round lots. About 190,000 bushels changed hands, at 31@31½c for Old River White afloat; 29½@30c for Old River Mixed afloat; 29@29½c for New River Yellow afloat; 27c for New River Mixed afloat; 27½@28½c for Old Mixed in store; 24½@25c for New Mixed in store; 28½@28¾c for Old Yellow in store; and 21½@22c for Rejected in store. New Mixed Corn was scarce, and prices ruled a shade higher, as will be seen from the quotations. The market at the close was firm—Old Mixed in store selling at 28c.

Oats were in good demand, and an advance of ½c per bushel was paid for round lots—with sales of about 30,000 bushels at 28¾@29c in store. Rye declined 1c—sales being made at 38@39c. Barley was sold at a range of 33@53½c. Choice samples are scarce and wanted. Highwines were active and steady, with sales of 525 brls at 20½@21c. Provisions dull. Tallow firm.

Freights opened firmer, but fell back again and closed quiet. Nine vessels were engaged at 4½@5c for corn, 5½c for wheat, and 5½c for rye to Buffalo—the latter to load at four warehouses.

The Inspection of Grain.

As the question of abolishing the system of grain inspection to be considered at the meeting to be held on Saturday evening, at the Board of Trade Rooms, is of vital importance to every grain dealer in the city and country, every member of the Board, whether resident here or elsewhere, ought to be present. The subject deserves mature deliberation—the interests not only of this city, but of the entire Northwest are involved—and we trust every member will be found in his place on Saturday evening to counsel and vote as he deems right and proper.

Imports of Wheat and Flour into Great Britain.

The following statement shows the importations of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom for the three months ending March 31st, 1862, as compared with the same period in 1861:

WHEAT.	1861. Qrs.	1862. Qrs.
From Russia	287,979	197,323
" Prussia, Denmark, &c.	203,797	210,098
" France	168,558	108,040
" Egypt, Turkey and Danube	253,309	234,320
" United States	692,553	758,551
" Other countries	277,065	145,998
Total Wheat, qrs.	1,883,401	1,654,399
FLOUR.	Cwt.	Cwt.
From Hanse Towns and France	414,439	67,048
" United States	1,484,193	1,493,063
" Other Countries	258,879	360,752
Total Flour, cwt.	2,157,497	1,915,866

European Grain Markets—The Crops.

Throughout all Europe there has been a break down in the grain markets, caused principally by the favorable appearance of the growing crops. In France the accounts continue to be satisfactory from all the departments, and in some the prospect is far beyond the average for years. The forward state of the crops is almost unprecedented, and the harvest promises to be one of the earliest on record. This has caused an extreme depression on the grain markets there, and a decline of 1s 6d sterling per quarter on wheat. Danzig market had declined 3@4s per quarter, and Hamburgh was fully 1s per quarter. In Italy the weather was very fine, and the tendency was downward for all grain.

The *Mark Lane Express* of the 19th ult. while it does not speak very cheerfully of the weather, which was rather unfavorable, reports a decline in the London market of 1@2s per quarter on wheat, and that the "anticipated pressure of taxes on the loyal subjects of the Federal government brings out the startling news that accumulated stores in the lake ports will enable shippers to send on greater quantities than were last season supplied to Europe." This, however, much depends on the crops, which are now two or three weeks later than usual.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to the storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the Seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. b."*

THURSDAY EVENING, June 5, 1862.

FREIGHTS—Firmer. The engagements were as follows:—To Buffalo:—Schr. Rebecca, rye, (to load at four warehouses), at 5½c; schrs. Live Oak and Ocean Wave, corn, at 5c; schr. Kate Richmond, wheat, at 5½c; schrs. B. Parsons, Empire State, and Cairo, and brig Montezuma, corn, at 4½c; Schr. Mary M. Scott, oats at 4c.

FLOUR—Received, 9,452 brls; shipped, 12,219 brls. Market still dull. Sales. 100 brls "Becker's XX" choice Spring at $4.60 on track; 100 brls "Lillian" choice r. h. Spring extra at $4.40; 100 brls "Atlantic" r. h. (Princeton) at $3.90; 250 brls "Harmony" on p. t.; 200 brls good Spring extra at $3.60; 100 brls "Ceresco" Spring extra at $4.00; 100 brls Winter superfine at $3.70; 94 brls Spring superfine at $3.50; 13 brls Rye Flour at $2.62½.

WHEAT—Received, 84,538 bu; shipped, 104,675 bu. Market dull and 1@2c lower. Sales 400 bu No. 2 Red Winter in store at 81c; 4,000 bu Amber Iowa in store at 81c; 3,700 bu do at 80½c; 3,200 bu do at 80c; 2,400 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 79c; 3,800 bu do at 78½c; 2,500 bu do at 78c; 4,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 73c; 2,000 bu do at 71½c; 1,560 bu do at 71c; 3,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 73c; 800 bu do at 73½c; 1,000 bu winter receipts No. 2 Spring at 70c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 59c; 800 bu do at 58c; 1,300 bu do at 55c.

By sample, 42 bags White Winter at 87c on track; 110 bags Red Winter at 80c on track; 80 bags Spring at 78c; 210 bags Red Winter, at 85c on track.

CORN—Received, 151,722 bu; shipped, 87,350 bu. Market active and steady. Sales were:—3,000 bu Old River White at 31c afloat; 18,000 bu do at 31½c afloat; 10,000 bu Old River Mixed at 30c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 29½c afloat; 3,000 bu choice New Yellow (inspected New Mixed) at 30c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu do at 29½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 29c afloat; 11,000 bu New Mixed at 27c afloat; 500 bu Old Yellow in store at 28½c; 400 bu do at 28½c; 20,000 bu Old Mixed in store at 28½c—a round lot; 45,600 bu do (in three lots) at 28c; 5,000 bu do at 27½c; 58,000 bu do at 27½c; 20,000 bu do (mostly in North Side warehouses) at 27½c; 1,000 bu New Mixed in store at 24½c; 2,500 bu do at 24½c; 4,000 bu do at 25c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 22c; 7,000 bu do at 21½c.

OATS—Received 40,472 bu; shipped, 2,175 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales, 14,000 bu No. 1 in store at 29c; 7,000 bu do at 28¾c; 6,000 bu do at 28½c.

RYE—Received, 4,437 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales, 1,200 bu No. 1 in store at 39c; 1,200 bu do at 38c; 75 bags at 39c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 79 bu. Market steady, and firm for good samples, which are scarce. Sales, 65 bags choice at 62½c on track; 84 bu good at 53c on track; 200 bags medium at 44c del.; 32 bags common at 33c del.

HIGHWINES—Received, 351 barrels. Market steady. Sales, 525 brls at 21c; 100 brls at 20½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull and nominal at $10.00. Nothing doing in Bulk Meats. Sales, 5,500 lbs. Smoked Shoulders, country cut, at 3½c loose; 170 trcs prime Country Kettle Leaf Lard at 7c; 150 trcs in lots at 6½@7c; 200 kegs Kettle Leaf at 7½c.

TALLOW—Market firm. Sales, 40 brls country in lots at 7@7¼c. City, 7¼@7½c.

BEANS—24 bags good at $1.65.

BROOM CORN—3 tons common at $45.

MILLET SEED—64 bags at 80c.

FISH—The market is very firm and prices rule higher. The stock in the city is very low, and there are no receipts as yet of any consequence. We quote:

No. 1 White Fish hf brls	$3.25@3.50
No. 2 " "	2.75@3.00
No. 1 Trout	3.00@3.25
No. 2 "	2.50@2.75

HIDES—The market is quiet. Quotations as follows: Dry Flint, 12½@13c; Dry Salted, 10½@11c; Green Salted, 6c; Calfskins, 8c; Pelts, 12½@2.00.

BUTTER—We quote: Choice Dairy, 10@12½c; fair to good firkin, 8@9½c. Grease, 6@7c.

EGGS—Fresh, 6c per doz.

POULTRY—Chickens ℞ doz, $1.75@2.00; Turkeys ℞ lb, 6@6½c; Pigeons ℞ doz 35@40c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 5, 1862.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts today, 432 head. Under light receipts and the favorable news from New York this week, the market to-day opened very firm, with however, no material change in prices. Some holders were asking a material advance, but buyers preferred waiting for to-morrow's receipts. The following are the sales:

Lott sold Rowland 17 head, averaging 1,304 lbs, at $3.50; Wilson sold Roubie 11 head, averaging 1,189 lbs, at $3.45; Siders sold McFall 14 head, averaging 1,329 lbs, at $3.30; Green sold Morris 54 head, averaging 1,095 lbs, at $3.31; Griffith sold McFall 17 head, averaging 1,161 lbs, at $3.25; Eigle sold Shay 16 head, averaging 1,023 lbs, at $3.00; Enoch sold Cash 11 head, averaging 1,060 lbs, at $3.00; Mills sold McFall 17 head, averaging 1,028 lbs, at $3.00; Barrow sold Faber 17 head, averaging 923 lbs, at $2.87½; Fryre sold Wright 19 head, averaging 900 lbs, at $2.85; Enright sold Lyon 19 head, averaging 989 lbs, at $2.75; sold Morris 44 head, averaging 1,176 lbs, at $40 per head.

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
17	1304	$3.50	19	989	$2.75
11	1189	3.45	44	1176	$40 ℞ h'd
54	1095	3.31	19	983	p. t.
17	1327	3.35	19	1039	p. t.
17	1161	3.25	17	1335	p. t.
16	1023	3.00	11	1175	p. t.
11	1060	3.00	11	1207	p. t.
17	1028	3.00	17	1026	p. t.
19	923	2.87½	88	1083	p. t.
19	900	2.85			

HOGS—Receipts, 2,145. The market is firm with a slight advance on last week's prices. Sales as follows:

Hogs.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
84	246	$2.70	15	210	$2.50
53	223	2.70	25	173	2.50
54	206	2.65	56	208	2.47½
98	227	2.65	48	235	2.40
80	195	2.60	45	185	2.40
103	249	2.60	30	202	2.40
52	224	2.60	68	177	2.25
112	234	2.60	25	177	p. t.
59	224	2.55	51	267	p. t.
89	215	2.55	11	268	p. t.
38	189	2.50	99	223	p. t.
143	230	2.50	62	232	p. t.
56	164	2.50	121	243	p. t.
55	185	2.50			

SHEEP—The market is without change. The following are the sales:

Sheep.	Avg.	Price.	Sheep.	Avg.	Price.
140	104	$3.00	87	93	$3.00
55	92	3.00	157	110	3.00

New York Cattle Market—June 3.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Swine.
Total	3,564	10,873
Do. last week	5,418	8,160
Increase	....	2,713
Decrease	1,854	
Average No. ℞ week last year	4,235	11,031

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

New York	285	Kentucky	70
Illinois	2,913	Iowa	98

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT FORTY-FOURTH ST.

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	none	none
Extra	8½@8¾	8½@8¾
First quality	8 @8½	7¾@8
Second quality	7½@7¾	7¼@7½
Third quality	7 @7¼	6¾@7
Inferior	6½@6¾	6 @6½
Average of all sales about	8 @ —	7½@7¾

Henry D. Grant, reports:

PRICES OF SWINE.

	Live ℞ cwt.	Dressed ℞ cwt.
Prime corn-fed	3 50@3.75	$4 62@4.75
Distillery fed	3 25@3.38	3.87½@4.12½

GENERAL REMARKS.

The beef cattle market has slightly improved, caused by the reduced receipts—3,575 head at Allerton's against 4,859 last week. The quality is not so good; there is a greater proportion of light stock, although the general run is of very fair western steers. Illinois alone contributes 2,931 head.

We quote at 8¼@8¾c for prime and extra, 7½@8c for fair to good, and inferior to ordinary 6½@7¼c; general selling prices 7½@8¼c; average of all sales about 8c—showing an advance of ¼@½c per pound. At the close of the market (Tuesday) the feeling was dull and prices showed a downward tendency.

Swine are plenty and are selling at fair prices—mainly for slaughtering for the English market. We quote at $3.50@3.80 ℞ cwt. for corn fed, and $3.25@3.38 for distillery-fed, live.

The Weather and Crops—The Hessian Fly.

[From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, 4th.]

THE HESSIAN FLY.—This destructive insect is reported to be making sad havoc with the wheat in this county. We have heard from several townships in the county, Liberty, Allen's Grove, etc., in which the fly is said to be very prevalent. Mr. Nutting, residing on the county farm in this township, says that he has twenty-five acres that he thinks will not be worth the harvesting. It is also reported that the wheat in Cedar county is suffering from the same cause.

[From the Winona (Minn.) Republican, 3d.]

The weather has undergone a change, giving us a touch of the heated term. Crops of all kinds are growing finely, with as favorable prospects as could be desired.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, 4th.]

HESSIAN FLY.—The Hessian fly is doing immense damage to the wheat crop in this vicinity. Whole fields and neighborhoods are being devasted and rendered worthless. We publish on this subject a communication from Mr. Reynolds, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 5.—FLOUR—Market without decided change in price; moderate demand for export and home consumption; sales 4,300 brls, at $4.35@4.40 for super state; $4 45@4.55 for extra state; $4.30@4.35 for super western; $4.45@4.65 for common to medium extra western; $5.00@5.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.30@5.50 for trade brands; market closing quiet and rather heavy, with buyers generally insisting upon easier prices. Canada flour in moderate request at previous prices; sales of 650 brls at $4.50@4.65 for common, and $4.70@5.25 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3 25@4. Corn meal in fair request; sales of 1,200 brls at $3.15 for Brandywine.

WHISKY—Market dull and scarcely so firm; sales of 250 brls at 35@35½c for state and western.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade easier, with moderate business doing for export. Sales 48,000 bu. Chicago spring at 80@93c; 68,000 bu. Milwaukee club at 97@$1.02; 107,500 bu. amber Iowa at $1.03@1.06; 8,500 bu. spring state at $1.00; 16,000 bu. winter red western at $1.08@1.10—the inside price for common Illinois; 18,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.17@1.18; 1,600 bu mixed western at $1.14, and 19,800 bu. white Michigan at $1.23@1.27 for fair to prime, and $1.28@1.30 for choice. Rye steady. Sales 10,000 bu. prime Wis., at 68c. Barley nominal. Barley malt in fair request at previous prices. Corn quite firm with active export demand. Sales 128,000 bu. at 47@48½c for new mixed western; 49@50 for old do; 53@54½c for white western. Oats dull and drooping. Sales at 45@46c for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues dull and heavy. Sales 250 brls at $11.50 for mess; $11.50@12 for prime mess; $14 for city clear; $9@9.25 for prime. Beef steady and unchanged. Sales 320 brls at $5.50@7 for country prime; $8@10 for country mess; $11.50@13.50 for re-packed mess; $13@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats steady with a moderate demand. Sales 319 pkgs at 3½@4c for shoulders; 4½@5c for hams. Smoked meats steady. The government contract for 100,000 brls shoulders and 10,000 brls hams was taken at $5.65@5.79 for the former and $6.87½ for the latter. Bacon sides dull. Sales 40 boxes short-ribbed middles at 6½c. Lard in fair demand and choice grades a shade firmer. Sales 1,100 brls at 7½@8½c. Butter dull at 10@16c for Ohio; 10@18c for state. Cheese dull at 4@7½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio inactive; sales, 800 bags Laguayra for export on p t. Sugar—Raw in fair request at unchanged prices; sales 1,300 hhds Cuba at 6½@8c. Molasses in little better demand; sales 78 hhds Cuba muscovado at 27c; 80 hhds Porto Rico at 33@38c; 187 hhds Cuba do for refining at 28c.

HOPS—Steady and firm; sales 50 bales new at 15@19c, and 10 bales old at 7@10½c.

MONEY—The supply of capital is abundant, and market quite easy at 3½@4 per cent. Prime paper scarce and wanted at 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 114½@114¾ for banker's bills. American gold firm at 4 per cent premium. California gold bars firmer at 4½@4¾ per cent. premium. Government stocks firmer. U S 6s 1881, 106½@106¾; 7.30 Treasury Notes 106@106¾.

STOCKS—Active and better; Chi & R I 64½; Chi B & Q 75; C & Tol 46; Gal & Chi 71½; Ill C scrip 64; M S gtd 58; Mich S 27; M C 64½; Harlem pfd 36½; Harlem 14¾, b 60; Hudson 46¾; Erie pfd 66½; Erie 38½; N Y C 91; Penn 6s, 90½; Pac Mail 114; American gold 104; Erie 4th bonds 90; Cal 7s, 98; Tol & Wab 2d bonds 69; U S 6s, 81, coupons 106½; Mo 6s, 58½; U S 6s, 1 year certificates, 100½; Treasury 7 3-10, 106½; U S 5s, 1874, coupons 96; Tol & Wab 1st bonds, 84.

BUFFALO, June 5.—FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—market opened with fair demand, but after the receipt of steamer's news became dull and drooping; no sales of importance were reported. Corn also opened firm but closed dull—parties apart; sales of 7,000 bu (out of condition) at 30c; 14,000 bu at 37@37½c. Oats in good demand and market better; sales of 12,000 bu at 37c.

WHISKY—Quiet and no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady.

LAKE IMPORTS—7,400 brls flour; 74,000 bu wheat; 71,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,600 brls flour; 81,000 bu wheat; 160,000 bu corn; 20,000 bu oats; 1,000 bu rye.

OSWEGO, June 5.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nominally 1c lower, under the Persia's news. The milling enquiry is good, but parties are apart in their views. No. 2 Chi. spring held at 85c. Corn dull; no sales.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull: flour 33@34c, wheat 9½c, corn 7c, to New York.

IMPORTS—42,500 bu. wheat, 14,600 bu. corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—2,953 brls. flour, 16,700 bu wheat, 7,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED......June 5, 1862.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Prop Potomac, Gethard, Buffalo, 48 brls fish, sundries.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St Joseph, 20 m lumber, 1,200 railroad ties.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Brig Isabella, Jones, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Schr Eclipse, Brown, Traverse Bay, 80 m lumber, 50 cds bark.
Schr Success, Gilmore, Buffalo.
Schr Col Cook, Cotton, Detroit, 170 m lumber.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Star of the North, McKee, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr Napoleon, Cassigon, Manistee, sundries.
Schr H Rand, McKay, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Naragansett, Hackett, Buffalo.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schloboim, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr York State, Dimick, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr J H Drake, Hardenberg, Bay City, 22 m lumber.
Scow Harriet Ann, Hanson, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Webster's Pier, 53 cds wood.
Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED......June 5.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 250 bags feed.
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 4,000 bu corn, 450 brls lard and tallow, 1,100 hides, 1,000 pigs lead.
Prop J. Barber, Perrit, Grand Haven, 75 stoves.
Prop Lady Franklin, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Granite, State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 1,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 100 bales broom corn.
Brig Sebastopol, Williams, Grand Haven.
Schr San Jacinto, Reed, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Success, Gilmore, Buffalo, 22,625 bu corn.
Schr Persia, Garret, Muskegon.
Schr Odin, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Napoleon, Cassongon, Manistee.
Schr H. Rand, M'Kay, Muskegon.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Flood, Muskegon.
Schr Marshfield, Coffin, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Kate Richmond, Shields, Green Bay.
Schr York State, Dimick, Buffalo, 12,500 bu corn.
Schr S. Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Mount Vernon, Haines, Buffalo, 11,000 bu wheat.
Schr B. Parsons, Young, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Murphy, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr El Tempo, Hughes, Manitowoc, 125 bu corn, 3 brls hams, sundries.
Scow Harriet Anne, Hanson, Kalamazoo.
Scow Laurel, Patterson, Webster's Pier.
Scow Almira, Miller, White Lake.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 5th, 1862.

UP—Props. Buffalo, Queen of the Lakes, Niles, Wenona; barks Sovereign of the Lakes, S. A. Marsh, Colorado; brig Mary; schrs. St. James, Thursby, Arcturus, Farwell, Wm. Grant, Queen City, T. J. Brandon, Petrel, Ketchum.

DOWN—Prop. Rocket; barks Fontanel, Marquette; brig H. R. Seymour; schrs. Arrow, Rich, Titan, J. Kingsford, Oriole, Ostrich, Corinthian, Black Hawk, Hibbard. Weather pleasant—wind south.

MOVEMENTS OF CHICAGO VESSELS.

ARRIVED AT BUFFALO FROM CHICAGO—June 3.—Prop. Dubuque, Mohawk, Tonawanda; brig Mary, Fanny Gardner; schr. Shark, Ironsides, Dashing Wave, Bonnie Doon, Sasco, Eraline, Queen City, Puritan, Mary B. Hale, M. Courtright, Grey Eagle, Ketchum.

CLEARED FROM BUFFALO FOR CHICAGO—June 3.—Brig Mary, Fanny Gardiner; schr. John Thursby and Ketchum.

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indepted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 31st May.		
Bark Indiana,	St. Catharines,	Chicago.
Schr Morning Light,	Kingston,	do
On the 2d June.		
Schr North'n Belle,	Kingston,	Chicago.
Schr D McInnis,	do	do
Prop Michigan,	Ogd'n & Oswego,	Milwaukee.
Schr Anna Craig,	do	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 31st May.		
Schr S A Douglas,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Summit,	do	do
Schr Surprise,	do	Kingston.
On the 2d June.		
Schr Syracuse,	Milwaukee,	Oswego.
Schr J W Brown,	do	do
Schr Nicaragua,	do	Kingston.
Schr Emeu,	do	do
Bark Wm Sturgis,	Chicago,	do
Schr Bermuda,	do	Oswego.
Brig Rio Grande,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Brig Mahoning,	do	do
Schr John L Cross,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Delos De Wolfe,	do	do
Schr Theo Perry,	do	do
On the 3d.		
Schr Fulton,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Vessels discharging at the elevator—		
Schr E C Roberts,	Chicago,	Cleveland.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED......June 4.

Lockport, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Lemont, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Belle, Lockport, 6,300 bu corn.
Empress, La Salle, 5,500 bu corn.
Rocket, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn.
Trader, Morris, 10,000 lbs rags.
Troubadour, Lockport, 6,000 bu oats.
Arkona, La Salle, 1,406 brls flour.
Wm. Giles, La Salle, 63 tons coal.
Dick Overall, La Salles, 1,440 brls flour.
Monitor, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn.
Dacotah, La Salle, 6,000 bu corn.
Sultan, La Salle, 5,320 bu corn.

CLEARED......June 4.

Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 1,683 lbs mdse.
Yorktown, Ottawa.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 2¼ m lumber.
Lockport, Lockport.
Rocket, Lockport.
Lemont, Lockport.
Constitution, Lockport.
New York, La Salle, 75,761 ft lumber.
War a Kankakee, 37,500 ft lumber, 200 cedar posts.
Rock Run, Jolie.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 20 m lumber, 6 half brls fish.
York State, La Salle, 136,428 ft lumber, 11,250 ft siding, 50 m lath.

DIED.

On Thursday, June 5th, 1862, ESTHER JANE, wife of Alfred L. Sewell, aged 28 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 411 North Lasalle street, on Friday, June 6th, at 5 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. At the great fire in Peori[a] on Fulton st., Jan. 25, 1862. [illegible]

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.—GENTS:—The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 25th inst. [illegible] Your Patent Champion Safe has given entire satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents.

Truly yours, A. S. FOSTER.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE. [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—To borrow two thousand dollars, on three or six months time, on first-class improved property on Michigan avenue. Interest 10 per cent. No Commission. Address "W. F." P. O. Box 1041. je5-r864-3t

WANTED—By a young man who understands Book-Keeping and has some knowledge of Merchandise, some kind of a situation in a Bank, Commission or Wholesale Business. He is familiar with both the English and German languages, and can give good references. May be addressed to "N.M." through P. O. Box 1088. je5-r833-3t

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a suite of rooms and board in a desirable locality on Wabash or Michigan avenues. Address Post Office Box 1862, with name and locality. je5-r833-3t

WANTED—200 Men wanted as TEAMSTERS.—$25 a month and rations will be paid for 200 men for three months' service. The Teams state for the army of the Ohio. Transportation from Chicago furnished. Apply at the West Market Hall. je4-r895-3w

WANTED—A First-class Book-Keeper who speaks the English, German and Scandinavian languages wishes to make an engagement with a Commission House or Manufacturing Company. Address "M. O." at this office. je5-r860-3t

WANTED TO RENT—A good GRIST MILL, with two or three run of stone, on a good water power, in a good location for custom work, within an easy distance of a railroad, either in Illinois, Michigan, Iowa or Wisconsin. Apply, giving description of mill, location, rent, etc., to "A. B." Box 32, Fond du Lac, Wis. je3-r839-3t

$1,000.—Wanted to loan for two years on well improved property 100 miles from the city. Address "P. W. K." Tribune Office. je5-r809-3t

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Seven good Compositors can find employment on the Peoria Transcript. Wages twenty-eight cents a thousand and ten cents per hour extra for Sunday work—regular Union prices. Good respectable board can be had at from $2.50 to $3 per week. je5-r804-3t

WANTED—To purchase a Public House in this city, or neighboring city or town, with about thirty boarders and a fair amount of transient custom. Address Post Office Box 1180. je3-r809-1w

WANTED—AGENTS. You Can Make 150 per Cent. By selling Dunn's Prize Stationery and Receipt Package. The success of the season. Send for circular. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r265-1m

WANTED—100 Agents, Local and Traveling, throughout the WEST, to sell our twelve new articles of REAL MERIT. (Warranted no "Humbugs,") paying 100 per cent. profit and selling rapidly. For circulars enclose stamp. J. W. RICE & CO., Agents, Inventors, and Manufacturers' Depot corner of 9 Custom House Place, Chicago. je5-r888-1w

WANTED—A partner with from three to five thousand dollars in cash, to join the advertiser in a good manufacturing business, located in the centre of the State and of old and established reputation. Particulars can be learned from DAY & CURTISS, Commission Merchants, No. 79 Dearborn street. je3-r817-1w

WANTED—By one who is acquainted with some country trade and can give city references, a situation in some Grocery or Boot and Shoe House, as salesman or book-keeper, or in a Commission House. Address Box 1744, Chicago. my30-r778-1w

WANTED.—Agents are making more money by selling DUNN'S PRIZE STATIONERY AND RECEIPT PACKAGE, AND PATRIOTIC COMBINATION than by any other investment. These articles are in such demand that Agents easily make from $10 to $15 a day. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., 134 Clark street, Chicago. my14-r265-1m

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3243. my1-r637-1m

WANTED—To exchange for Chicago City Property or Goods, a good Improved Farm in Green County, Wis.; 200 acres of Land in Iroquois County; 320 acres in Carroll County; Improved Property in the City of Morrison, Ill.; 1,500 acres Unimproved Land in Wisconsin City; Improved property in Horricon, Wis.; 1,000 acres in Iowa. A portion will be paid in cash, if terms suit. P. O. Box 125, or call at 50½ State street. J. A. DANIELS, Real Estate Agent. my15-r380-1m

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Life of Washington, Sacred Biography and History, Christian Home, and other publications, both in the English and German language, in which the agents are meeting with unparalleled success, exclusive agencies given for towns and counties. Apply to, or address, with stamp, J. R. GIBBS, 184 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 366. ap28-r852-2m

WANTED.—Agents in every town in the loyal States of the West, to circulate our new Illustrated Religious and Historical Works, which have the highest testimonials in their favor, and are adapted to the wants of the people. Sold only by subscription. Extra inducements offered to active men. For particulars call on or address (with stamp), E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 161 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4767. my6-r241-1m

WANTED—Agents and Canvassers in every County in the Northwest. Every man seeking employment can learn full particulars for prosecuting a pleasant and profitable business, by enclosing a three cent stamp to F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 4789, Chicago, Illinois. ap26-p394-2m

WANTED—Agents in every Western town. Active, industrious men make from $3 to $12 per day. The articles are both new and really useful, and where a merchant in any town desires to sell them no other Agency will be established. Address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Post Office Box 811, Chicago, or call at Room 3, No. 119 South Clark st. my8-r16-6w

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 150 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Country orders punctually attended to. Post Office Box 1869. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED! WANTED!!—At MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE, 171 Washington street, near Lasalle, Situations for GOOD RELIABLE HELP. Mrs. Bates presumes, from past years of acquaintance with the ladies of Chicago, to be able to provide them with suitable Servants. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2866. je11-r9-1w

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire of J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 5 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 2382, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-i382-7d

MUSIC.—Wanted, a young Lady to take charge of a Piano Room and superintend the musical department of a Music Store in the interior of the State. For particulars address or call on MESSRS. ROOT & CADY, for two days. je5-r926-3t

$8,000 WANTED.—The advertiser has secured a safe and sure investment, by which 100 per cent can readily be made, and as he cannot procure the above capital in time to close the bargain, will agree to transfer it over to any person for a reasonable commission. The above can be strictly relied on. All appertaining to Real Estate. Address P. O. Box 136, stating when and where an interview may be had. my31-r793-1w

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment; $82 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed from one to two gross in one day. Our agents all over the country are reaping a rich harvest. A circular, with samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples of marked linen, terms, &c., one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. mh19-r391-3m

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One Platform Scale, Fairbank's make. Will weigh to 2500. It is nearly new and will be sold cheap. Address Post Office Box 1068. je5-r906-3t

FOR SALE.—A new Buckeye Mowing Machine (all complete) for sale at $85 cash, which is just half the manufacturer's price. It is E. Ball's patent and made by C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, Ohio. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State st. je5-r957-3t

FOR SALE.—One of the most Pleasant and desirable residences in the beautiful suburban village of Hyde Park, with two lots of ground. Also—a neat cottage and two acres of land very highly located at Woodlawn, adjoining Hyde Park. Railroad facilities to and from Chicago six times a day. Inquire of C. STICKNEY. Hyde Park, June 4th. je4-r896-3t

FIRST CLASS DWELLING CHEAP. We can sell for $13,000, a thoroughly finished dwelling, well located. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., je5-r890-4t 71 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. A three run Mill, with Engine and Boiler, and all the fixtures complete, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, in one of the best wheat counties in Wisconsin, for sale at a great bargain, or will sell the machinery without the building. Address T. W. BAXTER & CO., Chicago Mill Furnishing Depot, Chicago, Ill. my29-r758-2w

FOR SALE—A Second-hand Locomotive Steam Boiler, 4 feet in diameter, with 56 flues, 3 by 12. In perfect order. Apply at WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO'S, 122 Lake street. my27-r761-2w

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A First-class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements, No. 4 Park Row. For particulars inquire of A. RICHMOND, 182 South Water street. my27-r686-2w

FOR SALE— Two second hand Tubular Boilers, each ten feet long, 38 inches in diameter, 24 3 inch Flues, with Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, and Safety Valves. Also, one new 10 horse power Stationary Engine. Cheap for cash. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., Machinery Warehouse, 19 and 21 Dearborn street, Chicago. my19-r457-1m

FOR SALE—Water Lot 10, Block 25, Section 21, on the corner of South and Lumber streets, 171 feet on river, 245 feet on South street, and 296 feet on Lumber street; also, City Lots and Blocks situated in the Western, Southwestern and Southern parts of the city, are offered at great bargains for cash. For particulars, terms, &c., inquire between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. THOMAS STINSON, 39 Dearborn street, (up-stairs.) my29-r869-2w

FOR SALE—The Farm formerly known as belonging to Col. Philo White, lately to S. B. Appleton, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, two miles west of the City limits, is now offered at a bargain. Said farm consists of 130 acres of prairie and 40 acres of timber. The improvements are a large and well-finished house, large barn and all necessary out-buildings, with an orchard of a thousand fruit trees, many of them bearing; good wells and cistern, and also a tenant house. One hundred bushels of wheat and one hundred and seventy bushels of oats have already been sown. This farm will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Apply to JAMES WALKER. RACINE, WIS., May 28th, 1862. je5-r913-2m

FOR SALE.—THE MERCHANT and Grist Mill, known as the "COMO MILL," Situated on Rock River, in Whiteside County, Illinois, near the Chicago and Fulton Railroad, is offered for sale. The Mill is in good order; is driven by Water Power, from a steady stream; has six pairs of Burrs, Merchant and Custom, and all the necessary cleaning apparatus. For further particulars apply to WHEELER, NEELY & CO., Chicago, or the subscriber on the premises. B. LERMAN SMITH. Como, May 1st, 1862. je5-r917-1m

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. 90 Hinsdale Street. 180 feet on Washington, corner of Margaret street. Apply to J. L. LEE, 39 Clark street.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most attractive residences in the vicinity of Chicago, substantially built of Highland Park stone [illegible], is offered for sale at a great bargain. It is situated in the educational village of Evanston, about twelve miles from Chicago, on the lake shore [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Unclaimed Baggage OF THE Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Hannibal R. R. AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, June 6th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, [illegible] All the Baggage Unclaimed for above 15 Months. ALSO—June 16th, all the Unclaimed Freight of the above Roads for the past two years. GILBERT & SAMPSON. je2-r824-5t

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 38 Lake street. FOUR PIANOS AT AUCTION. We will sell on TUESDAY, June 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our room, 38 Lake street, two New and Second-Hand PIANOS. One seven octave Piano, full round corners, iron frame, and rosewood case, made by Bracket, of Boston. Also, one seven octave Piano, of the same style, made by Brown & Allen, of Boston, and in every respect a first-class Piano. Both of the above are splendid order and of superior quality and tone. Also, two second-hand Pianos, in perfect order, desirable styles. GILBERT & SAMPSON, je6-r771-4t Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, LARGE LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY AT AUCTION BY CATALOGUE. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 11th, at 9½ o'clock P. M., at our Room, 38 Lake street, one of the finest Law Libraries in the city, together with a valuable Miscellaneous Library. Particulars hereafter. je5-r874-8t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

CENTRAL AUCTION ROOMS, Nos. 197 and 199 Dearborn street. SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, GROCERIES, CHINA TEA SETTS, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY Morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock. je6-r974-1t HUGH ALEXANDER, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh22-r408-ly

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. New and Second-hand Furniture and other Merchandise AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, June 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn street. je6-r925-1w WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. NICKERSON, Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin. REGULAR SALES ON WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, to which the attention of country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required, and consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer. Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 222 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, June 9th, WEDNESDAY, June 11th, FRIDAY, June 13th, at 9½ A. M., will be sold cloths, cassimeres, satinets, brown and bleached sheeting, prints, ginghams, dress goods, brown drills, shirts, under shirts and drawers, white muslin shirts, furnishing goods, clothing, Yankee notions, with a general stock of dry goods. Also, at private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpets. je6-r945-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 222 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, June 10th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold 100 cases Men's, Boys and Youth's and 25 cases Women's and Children's Shoes. je6-r946-4t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 222 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, June 2d, WEDNESDAY, June 4th, FRIDAY, June 6th, at 9½ A. M., will be sold brown and white linen drills, tonades, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, brown and bleached sheeting, prints, ginghams, shirts and drawers, dress goods, brown drills, shirts and drawers, hosiery, white muslin shirts, furnishing goods, clothing, hose, with a general stock of dry goods, clothing, Yankee notions, straw and palm leaf hats. Also, at private sale, oil cloths and carpets. my30-r784-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¾ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8. FRIDAY EVENING, June 6th, BENEFIT of the talented young Tragedian, J. WILKES BOOTH, Who will appear on this occasion in his MASTERLY PERFORMANCE of THE DUKE OF GLOSTER, In Shakspeare's celebrated Tragedy of RICHARD III, In which he will be supported by the ENTIRE COMPANY. GRAND DANCE......MISS JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the Farce of WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

To Rent.

TO RENT—A two story frame House, with barns, sheds, &c. together with five acres of ground connected therewith, within the City Limits, situated on Southwestern Plank Road, near the city Limits. The above property will be rented to a good tenant. Apply at Real Estate Office of H. M. SLOCUM, 23 Dearborn street.

TO RENT.—A good Storeroom 25x50, Brick Building. Suitable for any business, in the best locality of the town. Rent reasonable. je4-r903-3t

TO RENT—A first-class four story brick dwelling, No. 88 Third Avenue. Contains ten rooms and is fitted up with all the modern improvements. Has a good brick barn attached. Will be rented until the first of May next at the low price of $[illegible] per annum. Inquire on the premises or of H. M. SLOCUM, No. 140 Lake street.

TO RENT.—To rent cheap to a good tenant the first-class, three-story and basement Brick House, No. 347 Illinois street, with all the modern improvements—containing fourteen rooms, water closet, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given immediately. Inquire of C. H. RAY, Tribune Office.

TO RENT—Two first-class Residences, Nos. 236 and 238 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, and stable attached. Inquire of C. G. CLARKE, between 10 A. M. and 12 M., at the office of Walker & Co., 20 Washington street. Rent $[illegible] per annum. mh19-n828-10w

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. PIANOS AND MELODEONS. Allowance made for hire if purchased. All kinds of Instruments repaired. Tuning promptly attended to. I do not rent to go into the country. WM. R. PROSSER, 125 Clark street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, No. 88 Clark street. fe16-k589-ly

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A handsome suite of rooms and board for a gentleman and wife can be obtained in a first-class house on the West Side, by addressing P. O. Box 1763.

BOARDING.—Rooms suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be had at 170 South Monroe street. Also, day boarders wanted.

BOARDING.—A few unfurnished suites of rooms, with board, (just suited for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen,) are yet to be had in the south half of the Briggs House. Reference satisfactory and delightful way of living cannot be found than at this establishment.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms with good board can be obtained at 82 Van Buren street.

BOARDING.—A large Front chamber, furnished or unfurnished, to rent with board, at 121 State street. Also, single gentlemen and day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and Board at 40 [illegible] street.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Wheat Scales, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the Factory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWALL, Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of [illegible] to their very low prices. [illegible] Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine. Save from 25 to 50 per cent. [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, [illegible] Randolph and Madison sts, Chicago. Post Office Address Box 3[illegible]

PORTABLE ENGINES—new Portable Engines, [illegible] For Sale Cheap for Cash, By GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street. my[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

NO PARTY MEETING.

OPPOSITION TO

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

THE OLD, THE BEST.

A meeting of all the citizens of Chicago, who are opposed to the adoption of the New Constitution, will, without distinction of party, be held at

WARNER'S HALL,

122 Randolph street, on

Saturday Evening, June 7th.

A large attendance is requested.

Among the prominent speakers of the Democrats, Hon. U. F. Linder, W. K. McAllister, Esq., Sydney Smith, Esq., and Corydon Beckwith, Esq., have been invited to speak, and most of them have accepted the invitation.

Of the Republicans, E. C. Larned, Esq., Wm. Bross, Esq., J. D. Ward, Esq., and others equally well known, will also address the meeting.

The Committee are instructed to urge upon the people of this city the importance of making a movement for the defeat of the Constitution, the adoption of which threatens every interest of every man in the State. For this purpose they know no better method than to call together the opponents of the new scheme, that they may take counsel together. Let the people rally!

PETER PAGE,
DANIEL BRAINARD, } Committee.
LEWIS H. DAVIS,

Chicago, June 5th, 1862.

EX-GOV. KŒRNER.

By our dispatches elsewhere it will be seen that Ex-Gov. Kœrner of Belleville, in this State, goes to Spain as the successor of Carl Schurz at the Court of Madrid. The appointment is an excellent one.

THE TAX BILL.

The tax bill has passed the Senate, as will be seen in our Washington dispatches elsewhere. It will shortly be made a law by both Houses, and be ratified by the President, and the burden thus fitted to the backs of the people will be cheerfully borne by them as among the holy sacrifices of the war. How many are there who will say that they willingly endure all this to save slavery?

KANE COUNTY AROUSED.

The example of Kane county in repudiating the Egyptian swindle, concocted at Springfield, and dubbed the "New Constitution," ought to, as it no doubt will be, imitated all over Northern and Central Illinois. We entreat the friends of good government and of fair dealing, to lose no time in arousing the people of their respective localities to the work before them. But few working days are left.

IS MEMPHIS EVACUATED?

We doubt it. A dispatch was yesterday received from Cairo by Judge Skinner of the Chicago Sanitary Commission stating in confident terms that Memphis was ours, but that was not confirmed by our dispatches last evening. We shall expect it by to-morrow's issue, if we are not misled by the intelligence we print elsewhere. Meanwhile we have Fort Pillow, and the rebels have followed a custom they have made their own, of evacuating. There is little prospect of any more fighting on the Mississippi.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Our dispatches may lead our readers to believe that there has been a speck of an earthquake felt at Cairo and the adjacent parts of Kentucky and Missouri; but, to correct any misapprehension on the subject, we state that the rumble and jar of which our correspondent speaks were probably the effects of the falling in of that misshapen structure called the Southern Confederacy. As Cairo is the southernmost point of land in the free States, we need not wonder that the quaking was more distinct there than in any other part of the North.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

The President has settled the question of the military governorship of Louisiana, by vesting it in Col. G. F. Shipley, the Federal military commandant at New Orleans. The experiment of appointing a Northern resident with Southern principles and prejudices failed utterly in Gov. Stanly, and bitter pro-slavery men of his stamp can be better employed anywhere else than in comforting rebels and snubbing Unionism. Gov. Shipley will continue the rule of Gen. Butler and make thorough work of the secesh.

THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

Let us hope that no man in this city, who values the welfare of Illinois above mere partisan considerations, will fail to attend the meeting to organize opposition to the new constitution, at Warner's Hall, to-night. The conspirators against the prosperity of the State are working in secret. There is not a lodge of Knights of the Golden Circle, from Cairo to the room in this city, where a band of traitors was organized by one of the editors of the Chicago *Times*, in which schemes are not being nightly hatched to humbug and cheat the people on the pending question. They must be defeated by open work—by effort in the daylight. The iniquity may be easily killed. Will the people turn out?

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN THE LOCAL AFFAIRS OF ILLINOIS.

We asserted the fact yesterday that the whole power of the Federal government, so far as it could be employed in that behalf, was in course of employment to defeat the new constitution of this State; and we stated that one instrumentality of that power resorted to was a requisition of the Republican representatives in Congress from Illinois upon all the postmasters in the State to become missionaries in the crusade against the constitution. We now present proof of that statement. The following letter was received by a postmaster in this county a day or two since, and a like letter, signed by one of the Republican representatives of Illinois, has been or will be received by every postmaster in the State:

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
"WASHINGTON, May 31, 1862. }

"*Dear Sir*—I send you a package of the review of the new constitution. Will you do the favor of circulating them immediately among such persons who patronize your post office as have not received a copy. "Yours, truly,
"E. B. WASHBURNE."

If anything more shameless than this Federal interference in the local affairs of this State has ever been known in the political history of the United States, it has not been in our day.—*Secession Times.*

What a terrific discovery the secession print has made! Members of Congress from Illinois sending to their constituents "a review of the new constitution"! And worse still to send it through the mail and request a postmaster to hand the document to persons who patronize his office! What wickedness is here brought to light! "Nothing so shameless as this has ever been known in the political history of the United States!" exclaims the secession newspaper.

What wrong, pray, have our representatives done? Are they not citizens of Illinois? Have they not a right to express their views of the Peter Funk constitution? And to print and send them to every man in the State? The proposed constitution interests them as well as other Illinoisans. One of the propositions to be voted on, is an apportionment scheme for Congressional districts.

But see the brazen mendacity of this secession sheet. The partizan blacklegs who are trying to foist their contrivance on the people, printed *one hundred thousand copies* of it, and have scattered them broadcast over the State through the